Vol. IV-No.47
25th April, 1955 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

[Part I—Questions and Answers]

VOLUME III, 1955

(20th April to 7th May, 1955)

NINTH SESSION, 1955.

(Vol. III contains Nos. 41—52)

Lok Sabha Secretariat
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

Volume III—From 20th April to 7th May, 1955 — *Columns*

Wednesday, 20th April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2409, 2411, 2414 to 2419, 2421 to 2423, 2426, 2427, 2429 to 2436, 2439, 2440, 2442, 2443, 2400, 2404, 2406 and 2413 . . . . . 2461—96

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2407, 2408, 2412, 2420, 2424, 2425, 2428, 2437 and 2441 2497—2500

Unstarred Questions Nos. 909 to 911, 913 to 945 and 947 . . . . . 2500—2520

Friday, 22nd April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2477 to 2483, 2486 to 2488, 2490, 2491, 2493 to 2495, 2498, 2501, 2502, 2504 to 2506, 2508 to 2510, 2512, 2516, 2517 . . 2521—53

Short Notice Question No. 9 . . . . . 2553—59

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2444-2476, 2484, 2485, 2489, 2492, 2499, 2500, 2503, 2507, 2511, 2513-2515, 2518, 2519 . . . . . 2559—80

Unstarred Questions Nos. 948-983, 985-991, 993 . . . . . 2580—2604

Monday, 25th April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2521, 2524 to 2526, 2540, 2542, 2544 to 2547, 2550, 2552, 2555 to 2557, 2559, 2562 to 2564, 2541 and 2538 . . . . . 2605—26

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2520, 2522, 2523, 2527 to 2537, 2539, 2543, 2548, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2554, 2560 and 2561. . . . . 2626—36

Unstarred Questions Nos. 994 to 1019 and 1021 to 1043 . . . . . 2637—60

Tuesday, 26th April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2565 to 2568, 2570, 2573, 2574, 2577, 2579, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2585, 2587, 2588, 2590 to 2597, 2599, 2602, 2603, 2578 and 2569 . 2661—94

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2571, 2572, 2575, 2576, 2581, 2583, 2589, 2598, 2600, 2601, 2604 . . . . . 2694—98

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1044 to 1057 and 1059 to 1070 . . . 2698—2712

Wednesday, 27th April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2605, 2607, 2608, 2610 to 2618, 2620 to 2622, 2624, 2625, 2630, 2632 to 2634, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2645 to 2649, 2651, 2656, 2656-A, 2606, 2628 and 2653 . . . . . 2713—51

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2609, 2619, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2636, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2644, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2655 and 2657 . . . . . 2751—57

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1071 to 1104, 1104-A and 1104-B . . 2757—76

Thursday, 28th April, 1955

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2658 to 2662, 2664, 2667, 2670 to 2672, 2674 to 2677, 2679, 2682 to 2684, 2686, 2687, 2689, 2690, 2690-A, 2691, 2692, 2693-A, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2663, 2666, 2685 and 2669 . . . . . 2777—2815

	Columns
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2665, 2668, 2673, 2678, 2680, 2681, 2688, 2693, 2695 2607 and 2699	2815—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1105 to 1118, 1120 to 1127, 1129 to 1153 and 1153-A.	2819—46
Friday, 29th April, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2700, 2701, 2703, 2706, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2718, 2722 to 2725, 2709 and 2710	2847—63
Correction of Answer to Starred Question	2863
Starred Question No. 2711	2863—64
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 2702, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2708, 2714, 2720, 2721 and 2726	2864—68
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1154 to 1160, 1162 to 1187	2868—84
Monday, 2nd May, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Question No. 10	2885—88
Tuesday, 3rd May, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2728, 2729, 2731 and 2732	2889—94
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 2727 and 2730	2894—96
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1188 to 1194	2896—2900
Wednesday, 4th May, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Questions Nos. 11 and 12	2901—05
Written Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Question No. 13	2905—06
Thursday, 5th May, 1955	
Member Sworn	2907
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 and 15	2907—14
Written Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Question No. 16	2914
Saturday, 7th May, 1955	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Short Notice Questions Nos. 17 and 18	2915—18

LOK SABHA

Monday, 25th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

*2521. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 33 on the 16th November, 1954 and state whether the draft of the Public Health Bill has since been prepared by the committee which was constituted for this purpose in October, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Not yet. It is expected to be received by the end of June this year.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what are the reasons for the delay?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Members of this Committee are doing this work in addition to their normal official duties. Besides, though the Committee was constituted on 6th October, 1953, due to the delay in the appointment of a whole-time Secretary, it started to function only in May, 1954. That is why there is delay.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what is the present position of the Bill?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Committee met five times and the drafting of the clauses of the comprehensive model Public Health Act has been completed by the Committee. At its last meeting held on 16th February, 1955 the Committee decided that the draft clauses should be further examined and finalised before submission to the Government of India. It is expected to be finally ready by the end of June, 1955.

FREIGHT ON REFINED OIL

*2524. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1399 on the 20th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have since fixed any freight rates for carriage of refined oil; and

(b) whether any incentive has been given to the private enterprise for the acquisition of a Tanker fleet in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The question is still under consideration in consultation with the Oil Companies.

(b) The question whether any assistance should be given to any Indian Shipping Companies for the acquisition of tankers on their accounts has not so far arisen.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know if it is not a fact that the Government is going to acquire one big tanker from abroad second-hand, and order one in the Hindustan Shipyard and, if so, who will carry on business with these tankers?

Shri Alagesan: We have already given this information which the hon. Member has just now disclosed. We have made a provision of Rs. 1 crore in this year's Budget for the acquisition of one tanker. We propose to entrust the operation of these tankers to the Eastern Shipping Corporation in which the Government hold a majority of the shares.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., and Malabar Shipping Co. Ltd., are at present running the coastal oil business and, may I know whether their cases will be considered also?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think that any Indian company owns any tanker now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that a monopoly trade is carried on by them at present as regards oil?

Shri Alagesan: They do not operate tankers. The tanker trade is such a risky trade that the Indian shipping companies have not gone in for the acquisition of tankers yet.

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

*2525. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in "Aero-Spark" of January 1955, a journal of the Civil Aviation Department Employees' Union, New Delhi making serious allegations such as lack of attention, limited facilities etc. in the working of the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Delhi;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations; and

(c) if so, what is the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The allegations were found to be either exaggerated or unfounded.

Shri Gidwani: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the doctors are not able to pay adequate attention to the condition of the patients as accommodation in some of the dispensaries is insufficient?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not think it is a correct statement because there are enough doctors. Formerly, there were only 41 doctors. Later their strength was increased to 81. There are enough doctors. There are more dispensaries also. There are about 16 dispensaries.

Shri Gidwani: I was referring to the accommodation in some of the dispensaries. I was told that in Lajpatnagar dispensary, in one room four doctors sit. Will the hon. Deputy Minister make enquiries?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not think it is quite correct. They have got enough space to examine the patients.

Mr. Speaker: His request is to make enquiries.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That will be done.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the hospital arrangements are not sufficient and that there are no ambulance cars to serve the patients in an emergency in the Safderjung hospital?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): That is wholly incorrect.

AHMEDABAD RAILWAY STATION

*2526. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution unanimously passed at the general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation on the 1st February, 1955, demanding the immediate renovation of the Ahmedabad Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remodelling of Ahmedabad Station would be taken up after the work of shifting the Metre Gauge goods facilities from Ahmedabad to Asarva is completed which would take about two years.

Shri Dabhi: Are the Government aware that the railway station at Ahmedabad is too small for the extensive traffic,—both passenger and goods,—there? Why is there so much delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Government are fully aware of that. We are taking steps to reduce the congestion at Ahmedabad. The marshalling yard from Kankeria is to be shifted to Vatva and the broad gauge goods facilities would be moved from Ahmedabad to Kankeria. The metre gauge facilities are to be moved to Asarva. Thus, we are trying to disperse all the traffic so that the congestion is reduced to the minimum.

Shri Dabhi: Am I to understand that the renovation work will be taken up after two years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is so, because the most important things must come first. Nevertheless, we are going ahead with passenger amenities at Ahmedabad.

Shri Dabhi: What are the passenger amenities that would be taken up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Provision of better and cleaner latrines, better water supply arrangements, changing the furniture in the waiting rooms; these are the passenger amenities.

National Highway No. 42

*2540. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 876 on the 20th December, 1954 regarding the National Highway No. 42 which connects Cuttack and Sambalpur in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any progress report has since been received; and

(b) if so, the progress of the work done so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) About 6 per cent.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the estimated cost of this work?

Shri Alagesan: Rs. 19,28,800.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the work is done departmentally or otherwise?

Shri Alagesan: The former, in the sense that Orissa Government is doing the work. They do it through contractors.

Shri Sanganna: May I know how many bridges are to be constructed in this National Highway and in what places?

Shri Alagesan: We have made provision for the construction of bridges in the National Highway. I cannot give the exact number at present.

Shri Sanganna: I want to know how many bridges are to be constructed and the places where they are to be constructed?

Mr. Speaker: He said that he has not got the information with him.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if this road, is being widened, and what will be the ultimate width?

Shri Alagesan: The present question relates to black-topping of 110 miles of National Highway No. 42.

Forest Wealth (Andhra)

*2542. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra have requested

the Central Government for special assistance for exploiting the forest wealth in the Agency areas of Godavari, Visakapatnam and Srikakulam District;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance asked for; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

I may, however, mention that it is understood from the Government of Andhra that at the instance of the Planning Commission, three new schemes were included recently in the First Five Year Plan, and there are two schemes which the Andhra Government is considering; but they do not refer to the Agency area. One scheme relates to the formation of forest roads in Neelamalai costing about Rs. 1.84 lakhs; the second scheme is for forest regeneration costing about Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that sometime ago an expert committee appointed by the Andhra Government to go into the question of the development of the forest regions in the Agency areas has reported that these areas are eminently suitable for the development of coffee, rubber and jeranium plantations?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not seen the scheme. It has not been reported to us;

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any grants are being given for the development of the backward areas in Andhra, about which the question is put down?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no question of backwardness; if there are schemes of soil conservation, they would be considered by Government.

FREIGHT ON FISH

*2544. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to reduce the freight charges on fresh fish?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir.

Shri Kajrolkar: Is the hon. Minister aware that the freight on fresh fruit is at quarter parcel rate?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, I am aware of that, and I may also inform the Member that even on seeds which are supplied from government seed stores we charge quarter parcel rate.

Shri Kajrolkar: May I know whether in the case of fresh fish packed with ice and saw-dust, by the time the parcel reaches destination, the weight of the parcel is reduced by half? If so, why should not freight be charged on the same level?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: When fixing the freight on fish, we also take into consideration the amount of ice and saw-dust.

Shri Kajrolkar: Was there any attempt made by the Food Ministry to get the freight reduced by the Railway Ministry?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the Railway Rates Committee has been consulted about this?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No.

Shri Kajrolkar: Is the Railway Board considering the feasibility of running a refrigerator van for fruits, vegetables and fresh fish?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not for the present time

रज्जु मार्ग (रोप वे)

*२५४५. श्री एच० पी० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या तब से तारीघाट से गाजीपुर तक एक रज्जु मार्ग (रोप वे) बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : अभी इसका विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ।

Postal Life Insurance Scheme

*2546. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Director of Postal Life Insurance has prepared a scheme for the Postal Life Insurance Organisation which implies the curtailment of the existing staff by fifty per cent?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A scheme involving decentralisation of certain items of work which are at present being performed in the office of the Director, Postal Life Insurance, Calcutta and the transfer of these items to the Circle Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, has been worked out and will be introduced with effect from the 1st May, 1955. This scheme will initially involve the reduction of certain staff from the office of the Director, Postal Life Insurance, Calcutta, and an increase of staff in the Circle Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It cannot be stated at this stage to what precise extent the scheme will ultimately involve an overall reduction in staff. In any event the interests of the surplus staff will be protected and endeavours will be made to absorb them in the P. and T. Administrative and other offices at Calcutta.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Have Government given their attention to the representations of employees regarding dangers to their stability of employment after decentralisation, if it is finally decided upon?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Full consideration has been given to the representations made in this behalf.

Fertilizers

*2547. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the quantities of Ammonia Sulphate and other fertilisers supplied to Orissa in 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the quantity asked for by the Government of Orissa for use in the crop season of 1955-56;

(c) whether any loan has been granted to Orissa during the above periods for this purpose; and

(d) if so, whether it has been repaid in due time?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In view of the fact that in 1953-54, 15,900 tons were supplied, and in the following year 7,080 tons, and for 1955-56 they have asked for about 12,000 tons, may I know what is the reason for the decrease in the demand from the year 1953-54?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid it depends upon the competence of the agricultural departments in the various States. It was partially because of the carry-over from the last year that the total amount was less in 1954-55.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the Orissa Government have informed the Ministry regarding any difficulties they had in rapid expansion of the use of fertilisers in the State, and if so, do they need any assistance for that purpose?

Dr P. S. Deshmukh: Not to my knowledge. In fact, we are anxious to render all possible help, where

there are difficulties; if they need assistance, we will certainly do our best to help.

TERMITES

*2550. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 169 on the 10th March, 1955 and state the steps taken so far to make the new insecticides for destroying termites available to agriculturists at reasonable rates?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Central Government has been assisting in the distribution and use of new insecticides (DDT, BHC, Chlordane Aldrin and Dieldrin) by agriculturists through the Grow More Food schemes. Half the cost of insecticides distributed to agriculturists is generally subsidised in equal proportions by the Central and State Governments. Several States have taken advantage of this facility.

Shri Dabhi: May I take it that these insecticides are economically priced?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. But I cannot say about everyone of them, and it will also vary according to the use. For instance, in rat-killing, we have probably to waste a little more. So that will depend upon each pest and each insecticide.

Shri Dabhi: May I know if they are effective in destroying these pests?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. Otherwise, we will not be foolish enough to use them.

BARASET-BASIRHAT LIGHT RAILWAY

*2552. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to nationalise the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No

(b) Government have come to the conclusion that the acquisition of the old and obsolete assets of the Railway is not justified, as this Railway cannot meet the present and future traffic needs of the area.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that in comparison to 1947-48, the traffic has increased to a great extent?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the figures. It might have increased.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the representations made by 30 members of the West Bengal legislature were duly considered?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, everything was taken into consideration. This is only a narrow gauge line. Also some moneys were advanced for rehabilitation purposes to this line, but instead of spending them on rehabilitation, they spent most of them on their current expenditure, which was not a very satisfactory thing. We do not propose to acquire this obsolete line. But we have asked the railway to undertake a survey for a broad gauge connection from Baraset to Hasnabad which is the area served by the present railway.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are Government aware that Rs. 15 lakhs given to this railway for rehabilitation purposes only has been spent for meeting day to day expenditure and prior liabilities?

Shri Alagesan: I thought I anticipated the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in view of the fact that almost all narrow gauge lines are functioning with obsolete machinery, and in view of the fact that we have already passed an amendment to article 31(1) of the Constitution, the railway has made up its mind that it will not acquire any of these narrow gauge lines which are functioning?

Shri Alagesan: I think because the Constitution amendment has been passed, it is all the more reason why we should not acquire these obsolete, old, useless things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that a large amount of money has been sanctioned for the improvement of the Sunderbans area, may I know when that improvement will be carried out, because the only living link between the Sunderbans and Calcutta is now not going to be taken over by Government?

Shri Alagesan: It is for that purpose that we have asked the railway to conduct a survey for a broad gauge connection between the two points that I mentioned. This Railway connection, if given, will serve that area. We have already instructed the railway to have the location survey made in such a way as to cover the area that is being at present covered by the existing narrow gauge railway.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know the reasons for not nationalising the non-obsolete railway lines such as the Dehri-on-Sone—Sasaram line?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know whether the hon. Member's presumption is correct, but I am not able to say anything.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I was saying why the Dehri-on-Sone—Sasaram line has not been nationalised because it is a non-obsolete railway.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: By what time do you think that the survery by the Railway Authorities will be completed on the Baraset-Basirhat Railway?

Shri Alagesan: It will not take long.

OVERPAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS

*2555. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Contractors and firms black-listed by the Railway Board during 1953-54 due to their failure to refund the amount overpaid to them;

(b) the amount paid in excess to them; and

(c) the number of officers responsible for making this excess payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One.

(b) Rs. 19,720.

(c) None directy.

However, departmental action has been taken against one officer and other subordinate staff concerned for slackness.

Shri Gidwani: Are the instructions of the Railway Board followed strictly in the matter of giving full particulars of such contractors, together with the reasons for blacklisting them and of circulating them to the other Ministries?

Shri Alagesan: I am unable to follow.

Mr. Speaker: Whether their particulars are circulated, the names of the contractors and the detailed reasons for blacklisting them?

Shri Gidwani: In the Tenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee it is stated that the Board desire that these instructions should be strictly followed and a list giving full particulars of such contractors together with the reasons for blacklisting them, should, in future, be sent to this office for circulation to the other Ministries of the Government of India. May I know whether these instructions have been strictly followed?

Shri Alagesan: I think it is bound to be followed. I do not have any

information before me, but the position is that once we have blacklisted a firm, the procedure cited above will be followed.

COMMUNICATION CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

*2556. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Communication Consultative Committee; and

(b) the main recommendations accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Communication Consultative Committee was formed in August, 1946, in order to facilitate consultations between the various users and the Civil Aviation Department to ensure that the Government Programme for the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities conforms to the users' current requirements. The Committee is not required to make any formal recommendations. The Committee has been of help to the Director General of Civil Aviation in formulating his plans for the improvement of facilities required for air transport and also in finalising new regulations and procedures pertaining to the aeronautical communication service.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the members of the Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can give their designations, because it is a continuing Committee. The Director of Communications, Civil Aviation Department, is the Chairman. Then the members are—one representative of the Indian Air Lines, one representative of each of the international air lines operating in India, one representative of the International Air Transport Association, one representative of the Aero Club of India, one representative of Air Headquarters, one representative of the Indian Meteorological Department and three representatives of the Director-General of Civil Aviation.

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether there are consultative committees for other departments of the Ministry, and if so, how do they function?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not see how this question arises. This Consultative Committee is for a specific purpose, that is, for the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities. In other Departments under the Ministry we have got a P. & T. Advisory Committee for the P. & T. Department, we have a Telephone Advisory Committee and so on.

भारत-पाक रेल सम्पर्क

*२५५७. **श्री राम शंकर लाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री २० मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच यात्रा के आसान साधनों को फिर से चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में तब से कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): हां ।

१२ अप्रैल, १९५५, को भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें नीचे दिये गये फैसले हुए---

(१) १ जून, १९५५, से पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के साथ नीचे दी हुई लाइनों पर रेल-यातायात शुरू किया जाय:---

(क) कसूर (Kasur) (पाकिस्तान) फिरोजपुर (भारत) , और

(ख) खोखरापा (Khokrapar पाकिस्तान मुनाबाव (भारत) ।

(२) नीचे दिये हुए स्टेशनों के बीच सीधी गाड़ियां (Through services) चलायी जायं,

(क) सहारनपुर होकर लाहौर और कलकत्ता,

(ख) लाहौर और दिल्ली ,

(ग) दिल्ली होकर लाहौर और बम्बई , और

(घ) खोखरापार (Khokrapar) होकर हैदराबाद (सिंध) और अहमदाबाद । इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाय कि १-६-१९५५ से कलकत्ता और लाहौर के बीच सीधी गाड़ियां चलने लगें ।

(२) १ मई, १९५५, से पश्चिमी और उत्तरी बंगाल और आसाम के बीच पूर्वी बंगाल होकर रेल-यातायात फिर जारी किया जाय ।

इन फैसलों के बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान सरकारों की मंजूरी मिलने वाली है ।

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

*2559. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether the programme of expenditure under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1955-56 has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Expenditure to the extent of about one and a half crores of rupees has been programmed and additional Schemes which will involve further expenditure are being finalised.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government is trying to step up expenditure on right lines in view of the fact that quite a considerable amount of money appears to be unutilised out of the Fund so far?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. We have already appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up a five-year plan and we hope that expenditure will be much more and on the right lines.

U.N.I.C.E.F.

*2562: **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the nature of aid received by the Government of India from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for Yaws control, milk conservation and long-range feeding during the years 1953, 1954, and 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): UNICEF aid is received in the form of equipment and supplies.

A statement showing UNICEF aid received for Yaws control, milk conservation and long-range feeding during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 2.]

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether instructions are given by the Fund to use the aid for this particular purpose or whether our Government can make its own choice and use it for other purposes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For a particular purpose.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May we know the basis for locating the several projects in the country? On what basis is the selection made?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): For example to control Yaws, it would naturally be through schemes in those States where this disease is prevalent, as for example, in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Andhra and Orissa.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether requests have been made to the UNICEF for more help in 1955?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: All the requests for help in 1955 that have been made to UNICEF are in accordance with the request that we have got from the States.

चित्तौड़ का किला

*२५६२. श्री राम शंकर लाल : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़ के किले को एक प्रथम श्रेणी का पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई राशि निश्चित की गई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). चित्तौड़ का किला चितौड़गढ़ में है, जो कि परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रसिद्ध पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये, विकास योजना (Development Plan की सूची में शामिल किया गया है ।

(ग) अभी तक नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस किले के पुरुद्धार के बारे में कितने रुपये के खर्च का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अब तक तो यह मसला विचाराधीन ही है इसलिये रुपये का कोई खास अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है ।

Rural Water Supply

*2564. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 935 on the 14th March, 1955 and state whether the locations of the two pilot projects for the provision of adequate water supply and proper sewage system in villages have since been finally settled?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The locations have not yet been finally settled.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments have been asked to give their suggestions about this scheme?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No, Sir. This was a proposal which was sent by the W.H.O. to the Director-General of Health Services and it is being considered between these two parties. So far, there is no question of the State Government coming in now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the W. H. O. has given any suggestions?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: At present, it is to have two pilot projects, one in Delhi State and the other in the Travancore-Cochin State, or any alternate areas as may be mutually agreed upon between the Government of India and the World Health Organisation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what are the factors that are being taken into consideration for selecting these places?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Water-borne and filth-borne diseases are taken into consideration for establishing these two pilot projects, but many other items will also be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Bengal is the worst among the States which are affected by these water-borne diseases such as cholera, and may I know whether these areas will be taken into consideration?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In respect of these pilot projects, water supply and drainage work will be carried on by which cholera will be dealt with indirectly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is the Government aware that there is no cholera case reported by the W.H.O. in Delhi or in Travancore-Cochin?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question was about cholera cases not occurring in Delhi or Travancore-Cochin.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I shall repeat the question this way: is the Government aware that in the report of the W.H.O., there is no mention of Delhi and as such, may I know whether Delhi is going to be selected?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: These proposals to establish the two project areas are not for anti-cholera programmes. So this question from the Member does not come in here at all.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now take up those questions put by Members who were absent when called.

डाक्टरी स्नातकों का रजिस्टर

*२५४९. **श्री राम शंकर लाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या डाक्टरी स्नातकों और अनुज्ञप्तिधारियों के एक रजिस्टर के रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय डाक्टरी अनुज्ञप्तिधारियों के संघ (आल इंडिया मैडीकल लाइसेंशियेट एसोसियेशन) के पास से कोई अभ्यावेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

पश्मीना ऊन

*२५२८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** (श्री हेम राज की ओर से): क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्मीना ऊन के उत्पादन के लिये चीगो बकरियों को पालने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कोई योजनायें भेजी गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बकरियों की ऊन में सुधार करने के बारे में भी कोई परीक्षण किए गए हैं और यदि हां तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी नहीं, इस में कुछ ज्यादा गुंजाइश नहीं है क्यों कि वह ज्यादा तर जो बकरियां होती हैं वे हाई आल्टीट्यूड्स पर ही हो सकती हैं जैसे काश्मीर में और ज्यादा तर तिब्बत में और हिन्दुस्तान के निचले हिस्सों में इस किस्म के परीक्षणों की कोई ज्यादा गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि अंगोरा नाम की बकरियों की ऊन सुधारने के लिए कोई परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं, यदि हां तो उस में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of that question. I think the Uttar Pradesh Government is doing something but I have not got the details here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delhi State Dairy Development Scheme

*2520. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 47 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) how far the Central Government will participate in the Delhi State Government's Dairy Development Scheme;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance proposed to be given by the Governments of Canada and New Zealand to this scheme: and

(c) the important features of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). This will be decided after the scheme, which is still under the consideration of the State Government, has been finalised.

(c) The important features include the setting up of three milk colonies across the Yamuna to house the 6,500 milch cattle now maintained in the urban areas and the collection and distribution of about 7,000 maunds of

milk per day to meet the requirements of Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT

*2522. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any International Trade Agreement under which India is bound to import certain specific commodities from the member-countries; and

(b) if so, what are those commodities?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wheat.

INSPECTION OF POST OFFICES

*2523. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when it is proposed to introduce the system of second inspections of Post Offices; and

(b) the additional expenditure it would involve in case the posts of Inspector of Post Offices are sanctioned after the introduction of second Inspections?

The Deputy Minister of Comunications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Rs. 4,47,581-4-0 *per annum*.

GOODS TRAFFIC

*2527. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic of goods by public carriers is fast increasing on the Saurashtra side of the Western Railway and the Assam side of the North Eastern Railway despite the cheaper freight rates of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shannawaz Khan): (a) There is no indication of any large increase in the transport of goods by road in Saurashtra and in Assam; but there has, however, been a small increase in 1953-54 and 1954-55, in the number of permits issued for public carriers in these States.

(b) Does not arise.

VENDING CONTRACTS

*2528. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the punishment prescribed for the sub-letting of vending contracts on Railways;

(b) whether there is any periodical check against such sub-letting; and

(c) the number of cases reported in the North Eastern Railway during the last two years and the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Railways have been instructed to be particularly strict in dealing with sub-letting of contracts.

(b) No periodical checks as such are prescribed, but it is a point specially kept in view during normal inspections.

(c) Eleven cases in the financial years 1952-53 and 1953-54. In seven cases which were proved the contracts were terminated. In the remaining four cases the complaints were not substantiated.

WILLINGDON HOSPITAL STAFF

*2529. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged against doctors and others employed in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, during the years 1953 and 1954

in respect of negligence of duty and corruption;

(b) the number of cases in which action was taken as a result of these complaints; and

(c) the number of deaths which were alleged to have been caused by the negligence on the part of doctors?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) None in 1953; eight in 1954.

(b) Enquiry was made in every case.

(c) One such allegation was made.

RURAL P. & T. OFFICES

*2530. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a network of rural post offices and telegraph offices for each thana Headquarters has been put into operation; and

(b) if so, the extent of progress made in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes; regarding opening of telegraph offices, however, the scheme is applicable only to States which do not have tehsils in their administrative set-up.

(b) Since the introduction of the scheme in 1953-54, 176 post offices and 52 telegraph offices have been opened

GOLD MINES

*2531. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in Gold Mines, Hutti, Hyderabad State since 1950, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the recent years in the number of such accidents; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 3.]

(b) There is no increase in the case of fatal accidents but there has been an increase in the number of non-fatal accidents.

(c) The increase in the case of non-fatal accidents may be due partly to better reporting by the mines' management as a result of closer vigilance by the Mines Department.

STEAMER PASSAGE

*2532. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Holi holidays there was black-marketing in Steamer passage tickets in Bombay which caused great harassment to the travelling public;

(b) if so, whether any remedial measures were taken by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to check the black-marketing;

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not so far as Government are aware.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सोमवार, २५ अप्रैल, १९५५ को होने वाली माल डिब्बों का पिछा जाना

*२५३३. श्री पी० एल० बालपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन के रायसिंह नगर, श्री कर्णपुर, गजसिंहपुर और विजयनगर की मंडियों के अनाज के व्यापारियों को बाहर अनाज भेजने के लिये पिछले चार महीनों से, माल डिब्बे नहीं मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन स्थानों के व्यापारियों ने सरकार को इस आशय के तार और अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं कि अनाज खराब हो रहा

हैं और उसके मूल्य में गिरावट आ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) नहीं, नवम्बर १९५४ से फरवरी १९५५ तक चार महीनों में इन स्टेशनों पर अनाज के कुल १९२१ माल-डिब्बे लादे गये ।

(ख) रायसिंह नगर और श्री कर्णपुर के व्यापारियों की ओर से इस बारे में कुछ एक आवेदन पत्र मिले थे ।

(ग) इन आवेदन पत्रों की कापियां उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन को भेज दी गयी हैं, जो समय समय पर दूसरी मांगों को पूरा करने और संचालन-स्थितियों (operating conditions) को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस के लिए अधिक से अधिक रेल-यातायात का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है ।

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

*2534. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Bangalore-Mysore line on the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether it will be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY BRIDGES

2535. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state·

(a) the number of bridges that were damaged during the floods of 1954 in Assam and Bengal on the North Eastern Railway which have yet to be repaired; and

(b) the number of bridges on this section where due to this, the train speed is restricted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 31 bridges in Assam and Bengal on the N. E. Railway were damaged during the floods of 1954 and repairs to five of them have been completed, while the work on the remaining is well in progress.

(b) The train speed is restricted on 26 bridges on which the work of repairs is in progress.

भारत-पाकिस्तान डाक सेवा

*२५२६. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान की डाक के विनिमय के लिये अम्बाला में कोई नई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जी नहीं । ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

AID FROM U.S.A.

*2537. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial or other assistance that India is getting at present under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement for the import of fertilizers; and

(b) whether any assistance is expected for organising demonstrations for popularising the use of fertilizers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Under an agreement recently concluded, India is to get from U.S.A. 44,000 tons of fertilisers delivered at Indian ports. The cost of fertilisers and their transportation to India is estimated at four million dollars.

(b) Yes. The Government of U.S.A. will, under another agreement, make available 14,500 tons of different fertilisers for free distribution for demonstration purposes. The procurement and transportation charges are estimated at 1,151,000 dollars. That Government will also make available, at their own cost, specialists

required for providing technical assistance under this project.

BUTTER OIL (GHEE)

*2539. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some consignments of American liquid butter oil sent by the American Catholic Charitable Institutions have been unloaded recently in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) 1·96 million pounds.

अपंग बच्चे

*२५४२. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपनी ओर से या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संस्था के सहयोग से अपंग बच्चों के पुनर्वास के लिये अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई योजना स्वीकार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जो केवल अपंग बच्चों के लिए ही हो । लेकिन किंग एडवर्ड अस्पताल, बम्बई (King Edward Medical Hospital Bombay) में अपंगों के लिए, जिसमें बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, एक पुनर्वास व शिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है । इसकी संस्थापना संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ (U.N.O.) के सहयोग से भारत सरकार, बम्बई सरकार व बम्बई म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन तीनों मिल कर करेंगे ।

(ख) जो सूचनाएं मांगी गई हैं उनके बारे में एक नोट सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४] ।

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

*2548. **Shri B. N. Misra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised annually by way of excess fare etc., by the checking staff on the Eastern Railway since the introduction of the Zonal System; and

(b) how this income compare with the average annual income under the pre-Zonal System?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 5].

TRANSPORT OF SUGAR

*2549. **Shri Bibhuti Misra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given a grant to the Government of Bihar for advancing loans to sugar factories for laying down tramway lines for transport of sugarcane from remote areas; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and advanced so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 6.]

WATCH AND WARD STAFF

*2551. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Railways**, be pleased to state the total number of staff employed in the Watch and Ward Department of the Indian Railways at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 32,804.

Mica Mines Welfare Advisory Committees

*2553. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Mica Mines Welfare Advisory Committees for the mining areas?

(b) if so, the names of the members of the committees;

(c) the functions of the committees; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to have a separate Welfare Commissioner for Mica Mines areas?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 7.]

(c) To advise the Central Government on any matters arising out of the administration of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946) and the Rules made thereunder or the Fund, and (ii) to consider the budget and any matter that may be laid before them by their respective Chairman.

(d) No.

Cane-Growers' Profits

*2554. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from any State Government to the effect that the formula for giving a share in the extra profits of the sugar factories to cane-growers is not working satisfactorily;

(b) the alternative suggestions, if any, made by them in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have accepted their suggestions?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The Government of India have recently appointed an Expert Committee to examine the formula for linking of cane price with the price of sugar, with a view to its improvement. Any suggestions made by the State Governments on the subject will be given due consideration by the Expert Committee.

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ योजनायें

*२५६०. **श्री बी० एन० सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के लिये "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" योजनाओं के हेतु मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार ने कितनी राशि मांगी हैं ; और

(ख) उसको अब तक कितनी राशि स्वीकृत हुई हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) कर्ज २७४·५१ लाख रुपये अनुदान २२·७४ लाख रुपये

(ख) अभी तक १२०·६२ लाख रुपयों का कर्ज तथा ११·८० लाख रुपयों का अनुदान स्वीकार किया गया हैं, लेकिन कुछ योजनाओं के बारे में फैसला अभी बाकी हैं ।

चीनी

*२५६१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों ने अब दो करोड़ मन तक का चीनी का स्टाक जमा कर लिया हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू मौसम में अब तक देश में कुल कितनी चीनी तैयार हुई ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) २१ मार्च, १९५५, को उत्तर प्रदेश के कारखानों में १·५ करोड़ मन या ५·५२ लाख टन का स्टाक था ।

(ख) देश में २१ मार्च, १९५५, तक कुल पैदाइश १२·८६ लाख टन थी ।

CONFIRMATION OF STAFF

994. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Northern Railway who have been confirmed during the period from the 1st April, 1952 to the 28th February, 1955;

(b) the number of vacancies still lying unfilled; and

(c) the number of employees officiating in higher grades against permanent vacancies for more than one year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 9,965.

(b) 12,300 against which confirmations are proceeding.

(c) 6,414.

MEDICAL AID

995. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no dispensary has been set up at the Shahdara Railway Station where over a thousand employees are working at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no dispensary at Shahdara Railway Station. The number of employees working there is only 85 and not over a thousand.

(b) The staff posted at Shahdara can avail of the facilities at Delhi and Ghaziabad which are within a short distance. There is also an Assistant Surgeon at Delhi for visiting patients at stations like Shahdara where such visits are justified.

CONTROL OF MALARIA IN KASHMIR

996. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Malaria Control Units and their detailed programme in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) how much amount is proposed to be spent during 1955-56 in that State?

The Minister of Health (Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur): (a) One Malaria Control Unit was allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State during 1954-55. The Unit is divided into four sub-units with headquarters as follows:—

1. Hiranagar.
2. Jammu.
3. Rajouri.
4. Nowshera.

The four sub-units are intended to protect a population of one million residing in malarious parts of the State. The spraying operations which are expected to start with effect from the 1st June, 1955, contemplate the residual indoor spraying of houses with D.D.T. and treatment of malaria cases in order to reduce reservoirs of infection in that State.

One Malaria Control Unit is provided with the following materials by the Central Government:—

Trucks	4
Jeep	1
Power Sprayer	1
Sprayers	30
Strirrup Pumps	60
DDT 70% wettable powder	40 Short Tons

In addition to these, each Part 'A' and 'B' State is being supplied with two microscopes and Part 'C' State one microscope. The bigger States are also being supplied with a Station-wagon.

The following staff is provided by the State Governments for one Malaria Control Unit:—

Medical Malaria Officer	1
Senior Malaria Inspector	4
Malaria Inspectors	4
Upper Division Clerks	3
Mechanic	1
Van drivers	5
Van Cleaners	5

Peons	4
Chowkidar	1
Sweeper	1
Superior field workers for twelve months	3
Superior field workers for 5 months	20
Field workers for 12 months	10
Field workers for 5 months	110

(b) The Government of India's aid to the State Government amounts to Rs. 2,53,574 in the form of materials and equipment, the supply of which has almost been completed. The State Government's expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,79,000 during 1955-56.

TUBE-WELLS

997. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells sunk under the "Grow More Food" Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the total amount spent thereon; and

(c) the area in which these tube-wells are operating and the area of land irrigated?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गाईड ट्रेनिंग कोर्स

९९८. **श्री राम शरण** : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और बम्बई के गाईड ट्रेनिंग कोर्स में कितने व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया ;

(ख) उम्मीदवारों के लिये निर्धारित योग्यतायें क्या हैं और उन का चुनाव किस प्रकार किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सभी उत्तीर्ण व्यक्तियों को काम मिल गया था ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) बम्बई -- २०

दिल्ली -- ४०

(ख) इसके लिये कोई विशेष योग्यताएं तो निश्चित नहीं की गई लेकिन पाठ्यक्रम इस प्रकार तैयार किया गया है कि भारतीय इतिहास, भूगोल, चित्रीविज्ञान Topography प्रशासन, कला और भवन-निर्माण (Architecture) का साधारण ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्ति इसे सरलतापूर्वक समझ सकें ।

प्रवेश चाहने वालों में से उम्मीदवार चुने जाते हैं । चुनाव कार्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त, चुनाव-समिति करती है ।

(ग) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यात्रा अभिकर्ता (Travel Agents) और पर्यटक (Tourists) इन प्रशिक्षित पथ प्रदर्शकों (Guides) की सेवाएं प्राप्त करते हैं ।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वेधशालायें

९९९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर से आसाम तक फैले हुए हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कितनी ऋतु विज्ञान सम्बन्धी वेधशालायें काम कर रही हैं ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में किन किन स्थानों पर १९५५ में नई वेधशालायें खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ७२ , उनमें से ४ वेधशालायें सम्मिलित नहीं हैं जो जम्मू और काश्मीर के उस भाग में स्थित हैं जो अब पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं ।

(ख) वालोंग और बिलासपुर ।

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

1000. Shri Bibhuti Misra: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no time-table charts hung up in Delhi Transport Service stopping stations; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps for keeping time-table charts at every stop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Delhi Road Transport Authority have put up 64 frequency boards at important stops.

(b) They do not propose to put up such boards at every stop.

EGYPTIAN RICE AND MAIZE

1001. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some varieties of Egyptian rice and maize are being tried at the Himayatsagar Agricultural Farm in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, how many varieties of each;

(c) whether any hybrid variety is also being experimented on; and

(d) if so, the results of the experiments?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Ten improved varieties of Egyptain Rice and one variety of maize are being tried.

(c) Yes, the imported maize variety under trial is a hybrid variety.

(d) The results of the experiments with the rice varieties show that none of these Egyptian varieties can be used as straight introductions in Hyderabad. Experiments on maize are still in progress.

RAILWAY COACHES

1002. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of a wooden bogie manufactured in India;

(b) the number of bogies manufactured in the Railway Workshop, Mysore during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 separately; and

(c) the cost of a metalic bogie of a combined type imported from Switzerland or Germany?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) B.G.—Rs. 1,15,000 approximately for Bogie Class III.

M.G.—Rs. 95,000 approximately for Bogie Class III.

(b) 1952-53 23 in terms of 4 Wheelers.

1953-54 22 in terms of 4 Wheelers.

1954-55 40 in terms of 4 Wheelers.

(c) B.G. from Switzerland ordered in July 1953 Rs. 2,20,000 approximately for Bogie III Class.

M.G. from Germany ordered in October 1950 Rs. 1,51,000 approximately for Bogie III Class.

CHILD LABOUR

1003. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any record of the number of mothers with children below earning age who have to work in order to support the family;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct any survey in case there is no such record; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to complete the survey?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Government have no such record.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय पार्क

१००४. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय पार्क बनाने और भारत में वन्य जन्तुओं के संरक्षण की दृष्टि से २५ वर्ग मील से अधिक भूमि सुरक्षित की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख): आसाम, बिहार, बम्बई, मद्रास, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़िसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, ट्रावन्कोर कोचीन, हैदराबाद, मैसूर तथा जम्मू व काश्मीर।

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थायें

१००५. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य में और सारे भारतवर्ष में निम्नलिखित प्रकार की कितनी राष्ट्रीय राज्य संस्थायें हैं :----

(१) कुष्ठ केन्द्र,

(२) तर्पादक उपचार गृह (क्लीनिक्स) (जिन में मरीजों के रहने की व्यवस्था हो),

(३) कार्य-गृह (वर्क हाऊस), यदि कोई हों तो (जहां कुछ काम कर के लोग न्यूनतम मजूरी प्राप्त कर सकते हों),

(४) भिक्षुक गृह (बेगर होम),

(५) रोग ग्रस्त और विकलांग व्यक्तियों और बच्चों के (१) उपचार, (२) शिक्षा और (३) उन को काम दिलाने के केन्द्र ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मिलती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) सारी सूचनाएं राज्य सरकारों से मांगी गई हैं और मिलने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

(ख) २५ कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण केन्द्र ।

Samastipur Workshop

1006. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Railway Workshop at Samastipur to repair furniture per month; and

(b) the number of articles of furniture sent to the workshop for repairs per month during 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Furniture repair is not one of the regular items of work done in Samastipur Railway Workshop.

(b) Does not arise.

Enteric Diseases

1007. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistics have been collected regarding number of deaths caused by various enteric diseases in India every year; and

(b) if so, their number during 1954?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No statistics are collected by the Government of India regarding deaths from various enteric diseases, but such deaths are being recorded in the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Ajmer, Delhi and Coorg and also in the municipal towns of Andhra, Madras and Orissa.

(b) Owing to lack of facilities in collecting vital statistics in India, no reliable information regarding deaths from enteric fevers is available. However, a statement compiled from the information received so far from certain States concerned is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 8.]

Electrification of Stations

1008. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations on the Howrah-Khargpur section of the Eastern Railway which have been electrified by separate installations;

(b) the reasons for choosing such stations; and

(c) the names of the stations proposed to be electrified in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The names of the stations are

(i) Andul
(ii) Bauria
(iii) Ulberia.

(b) These have been chosen on consideration of the volume of traffic and other relevant factors.

(c) No other stations have been programmed for electrification in the near future.

THEFT ON RAILWAYS

1009. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases registered in respect of loss of Railway property during the years 1953 and 1954;

(b) the main items of goods stolen and their total value; and

(c) the value of goods recovered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 8,060 in 1953 and 12,806 in 1954.

(b) The main items of goods stolen are Dynamo belts, Brass bearings, Engine fittings, electrical and brass fittings in coaches, coal etc. Their total value in two years is:—

1953	Rs.	11,26,012
1954	Rs.	9,10,937

(c) The value of goods recovered during the last two years is:—

1953	Rs.	1,72,140
1954	Rs.	2,01,230

BARASET-BASIRHAT LIGHT RAILWAY

1010. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the annual income and expenditure of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The earnings and expenditure are as follows:—

Year	*Earnings*	*Expenditure*
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	
1951-52	3·96	7·70
1952-53	9·26	11·98
1953-54	9·38	12·40

GOLD MINES HUTTI

1011. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of Supervisors, Foremen and Assistant Foremen, department-wise employed in the Gold Mines Hutti, Hyderabad State; and

(b) the number of workers working under them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No 9.]

HATTI GOLD MINES

1012. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign engineers and officers employed in the Gold Mines, Hutti, Hyderabad State;

(b) the tenure of the officers and their salaries and allowances, separately; and

(c) the nature of their work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Four.

(b) and (c). They are on three years' agreement expiring on the 30th June, 1957. Two statements showing their salaries and allowances and nature of their work are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 10.]

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

1013. Shri B. D. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an imaginary supply of 1,08,620 bricks was made on the sub-divisions of Assistant Engineers of Jabbalpore and Satna respectively; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No, Sir; certain discrepancies.

however, in regard to the supply of bricks in A.E.N's workshop, Jabbalpore, have been reported and a Committee of Senior Scale Officers has been ordered to examine the discrepancies.

ALL INDIA TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

1014. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India were, in any way, associated with the All India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference organised by the Tuberculosis Association of India and held recently at Amritsar;

(b) if so, the nature of participation; and

(c) the subjects that were discussed at the Conference and the important decisions taken there?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Three officers of the Government of India were deputed to attend the Conference, on invitation.

(c) The subjects on which papers were read and on which discussions took place at the Conference were as follows:—

(1) International contacts of the Tuberculosis Association of India;

(2) Follow-up of Mass X-Ray Surveys;

(3) Experience of Medico-Social Workers in T. B. Work;

(4) Role of surgery in lung tuberculosis:

(5) Anaesthesia in Chest Surgery;

(6) Review of B.C.G. vaccination work in India;

(7) Methods of educating the public in regard to T.B. control work;

(8) Cardio Vascular causes of cough;

(9) Tuberculosis and anti-biotics;

(10) Tuberculosis Polyserositis;

(11) Child Tuberculosis; and

(12) Pleural Symphysis.

Proceeding of the Conference have not yet been published. So far as the Government of India are aware, no decisions were taken by the Conference. This annual gathering is meant for discussions and exchange of views and is of educative value.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

1015. Shri Balkrishnan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates in the Civil Aviation Department as Aerodrome Officers and Assistants Aerodrome Officers; and

(b) the number of these posts filled up by Scheduled Caste candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the particulars regarding Assistant Aerodrome Officers. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 11]. There is no reservation in the grade of Aerodrome Officers as these posts are filled by promotion from the grade of Assistant Aerodrome Officers.

EMPLOYEES OF FORMER AIR INDIA LIMITED

1016. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the new pay-scales of all the employees of the former Air India Limited are being determined on the basis of pay structure recommended by the Services Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The pay scales of the staff of the Air India Ltd., employed now in the Indian Air Lines Corporation have been largely based on the recommendations of the Services Committee. The staff of Air India Ltd., absorbed in the Air India International are at present continuing on the scales of pay which they were drawing while in employ of the Company as the terms and conditions of

their service are still under examination by the Air India International Corporation.

SOOTIA OUT-AGENCY

1017. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sootia Out-agency was closed;

(b) the reason for its closure; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to re-start this Out-agency?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) On 4th January, 1950.

(b) The closure was due to insufficient traffic handled at the Out-agency, as also due to the refusal of the Regional Transport Authority to renew the route permit in favour of the Out-agency contractor.

(c) No. However, a proposal to set up an Out-agency at Charali, a village close to Sootia, is under examination.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

1018. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received recently for the construction of two railway crossings, one at Mangwal and the other at Samloti on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary plans and estimates for the proposed level crossings were prepared and sent to the District Board, Kangra, for acceptance. As the District Board, Kangra, expressed their inability to accept the cost thereof, the work could not be taken in hand.

उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज

१०१९. **श्री अक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि उस राज्य में वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की रोडवेज के स्थान पर एक सड़क परिवहन निगम (रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन) बनाया जाये जिस में रेलवे और व्यक्तिगत मोटर चालकों के भी हिस्से हों ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव का अन्तिम परिणाम क्या हुआ ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक सड़क परिवहन निगम (रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन) बनाना स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE CUTTACK

1021. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1870 on the 4th April, 1955 regarding the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and state:

(a) what kind of hybridisation is being carried on at the Institute;

(b) how many crosses were made and hybrids obtained during the year 1954-55; and

(c) how many cross combinations were proposed and how many were completed during the year 1954-55?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Inter-racial hybridization between *Japonica* and *Indica* races of rice.

(b) Crosses made .	98,315
Hybrids obtained	9,243.

(c) Of the 708 proposed cross combinations, 522 were completed before 1954 and 88 crosses were completed during 1954-55.

PIPPILI-KOMARK ROAD (ORISSA)

1022. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to

the reply given to unstarred question No. 872 on the 20th December, 1954 regarding Pippili-Komark Road and state:

(a) whether any report has been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

NEW STATIONS

1023. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction for the opening of a station at Sullah on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway has been accorded; and

(b) if so, when the station is likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Sanction for the opening of an unmanned halt at Sullah on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway has been accorded.

(b) The halt will be opened as soon as a site suitable from the transportation point of view is finally selected. The site originally proposed by the representationists, being on a heavy gradient, is not found suitable to enable the engines to stop and re-start safely.

HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES, RANCHI

1024. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa contribute any amount towards the expenditure of the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi;

(b) if so, their annual contribution; and

(c) the number of patients from Orissa State who have been admitted in the Hospital during the years 1953 and 1954?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The annual contribution varies from year to year depending on the total number of patients from the Orissa State treated at the Hospital during the year.

The annual contributions during the past three years were as follows:

1951-52	Rs.	10,410
1952-53	Rs.	10,500
1953-54 ..	Rs.	8,817

(c) Two patients were admitted during the year 1952-53 and three during 1953-54.

AGRICULTURAL YIELDS

1025. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 491 on the 2nd December, 1954 and state the progress made so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in conducting experiments to achieve higher agricultural yields by the use of radio-active phosphorus Isotope?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not conducting any experiments on these lines. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has started research work by using radioactive Isotopes to determine the fertility status of Indian Soils in respect of phosphorus. Some experiments conducted to test the fertilizing value of radio-active substances in increasing yields of crops, indicate that direct fertilizing value of radio-active substances is nil.

AIR MAIL

1026. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the daily average weight of air mails between Muzaffarpur and Patna?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Eighteen pounds.

ENCEPHALITIES

1027. Shri G. L. Chaudhry: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Encephalities is again spreading in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the precautions that Government have taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) A preliminary report on "An epidemic of virus Encephalities in Jamshedpur" has been circulated to all Administrative Medical Officers to enable them to detect cases of this disease if and when they occur in their respective States and take such measures as are possible to prevent its spread.

यात्रियों को सुविधायें

१०२८. **श्री जी० एल० चौधरी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलों पर पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों और पहले दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों से खूंटियां और बैंड लाइट हटा दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) इनके हटाने के बारे में कोई आज्ञा जारी नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यात्रियों को सुविधायें

१०२९. **श्री एच० पी० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ४ सितम्बर, १९५३ को और ६ मार्च, १९५४ की पूर्वी रेलवे के निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन किये गये थे :—

(१) भदौरा में रेलवे साइडिंग का निर्माण,

(२) नगसर में ऊंचे प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण,

(३) दरौंली ब्लाक हट पर यात्री गाड़ियों के रुकने की व्यवस्था , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी हां, पूर्व रेलवे प्रशासन को ४ सितम्बर १९५३ और १२ मार्च १९५४ (न कि ६ मार्च, १९५४) के दो आवेदन पत्र मिले थे ।

(ख) जिन बातों का जिक्र किया गया था उनकी जांच की गयी और मालूम हुआ कि :—

(१) उस समय भदौरा में रेलवे साइडिंग बनाना उचित न था ।

(२) यातायात को देखते हुए नगसर में ऊंचा प्लेटफार्म बनाना उचित न जान पड़ा ।

(३) दरौंली ब्लाक हट पर मुसाफिर गाड़ियां तब तक नहीं ठहर सकतीं जब तक उसे स्टेशन न बना दिया जाय जो कि इस समय के यातायात को देखते हुए उचित नहीं है ।

प्रकाश स्तम्भ (लाइट हाउस)

१०३०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रकाश स्तम्भ (लाइट हाउस) के मुख्य इंजीनियर के द्वारा प्रकाश स्तम्भ के लिये एक नये प्रकार के फ्लेशर का आविष्कार किया गया है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस आविष्कार का कहीं प्रयोग किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी नहीं लेकिन इस नये आविष्कार का उन्हीं अवस्था में प्रयोग किया गया जिनमें उससे वास्तव में काम लिया जायगा और उसमें सफलता मिली है ।

रेलवे दुर्घटना

१०३१. { श्री राम शंकर लाल :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ अप्रैल, १९५५ को गोरखपुर से आने वाली आगरा एक्सप्रेस पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मोतीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) दुर्घटना का कारण क्या था ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) हां, ६-४-५५ को दिन के डेढ़ बजे के करीब, जब २१२ अप आगरा एक्सप्रेस पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर-गोण्डा खंड पर मोतीगंज स्टेशन से जा रही थी, तब इंजन के साथ का तीसरे दर्जे का डिब्बा उलट गया । साथ ही इंजन से तीसरा (पहले और दूसरे दर्जे का) डिब्बा और इंजन से चौथा (तीसरे दर्जे का) डिब्बा, दोनों ही पटरी से उतर गये । इससे दो मुसाफिरों को हल्की चोटें आयीं ।

(ख) रेल-सम्पत्ति की लगभग ९,०२० रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ग) जिले के अधिकारियों की एक कमेटी इस दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच कर रही है ।

Central Pool of Foodgrains

1032. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantities of rice supplied by the Orissa Government to the Central pool during the years from 1948-49 to 1954-55, separately?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): A statement showing the quantities of rice supplied by the Government of Orissa under the Basic Plan during the years 1948 to 1955 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 12.]

Tobacco

1033. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the acreage under tobacco cultivation, Statewise, during the year 1954-55?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the latest available information is attached. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 13.]

तार घर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

१०३४. **श्री बी० एन० मिश्र :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५१-५२, १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डाक और तार घर तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोले गये और उसी काल में कितने बन्द किये गये ;

(ख) उक्त काल में छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, में कितने डाक और तार घर तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोले गये और कितने बन्द किये गये ; और

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष में छत्तीसगढ़ में खोले जाने वाले डाक और तार घरों तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालयों की संख्या और उन स्थानों के नाम जहां वे खोले जायेंगे, दिखाने वाले एक विवरण की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है तथा इसके उपलब्ध होने पर यह विवरण-पत्र के रूप में सभा-पटल पर रक्खी जायगी ।

गायें

१०३५. **श्री बी० एन० मिश्र :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९५३ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हल चलाने के लिये गायों को काम में लाने की सम्भावना का पता लगाने के लिये जो प्रयोग किये गये हैं, उन के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ख) इन प्रयोगों पर अभी तक कितना व्यय हुआ है, और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) अभी तक के प्राप्त नतीजे से यह मालूम होता है कि शरीर पर तथा दूध की पैदाइश पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं हुआ है। खोज अभी जारी है।

(ख) अभी तक ४८,५०० रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

(ग) ख्याल है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष में ६,६०० रुपये खर्च होंगे।

तार घर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

१०३६. **श्री बी० एन० मिश्र** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन किन जिला तथा तहसील मुख्यालयों में अभी तक कोई तार घर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय नहीं खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) इन स्थानों पर तार घर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय कब खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में यह कार्यालय किन किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). ब्यौरा साथ में लगे विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४]।

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन

१०३७. **श्री बी० एन० मिश्र** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ में अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितनी राशि स्वीकृत हुई, और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). सभा के पटल पर तीन विवरण रख दिये गये हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध संख्या १५]। सन् १९५४-५५ के असली खर्च का ब्यौरा अबतक नहीं पाया गया है।

RESEARCH IN ANAEMIA

1038. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the progress made in the literary research for the collection of references on the subject of Anaemia from *Vedas, Upnishadas* and *Puranas* during the Year 1954?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Literary research on Anaemia has been undertaken so far as Ayurvedic texts available for study were concerned. The study of references on Anaemia contained in the *Vedas, Puranas* and *Upnishadas* has not been undertaken.

REBATE ON FERTILIZERS

1039. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rebate paid to the various State Governments on the unsold stock of sulphate of ammonia lying with them on the 1st January, 1953;

(b) the price at which it was purchased by State Governments and the rate of rebate paid by the Centre;

(c) whether this payment was treated as a part of the 'Grow More Food' Campaign; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 95,95,390.

(b) The unsold stocks of sulphate of ammonia were purchased by the State Governments at varying pool rates ranging from Rs. 355 to Rs. 380 per ton and the rebate was paid at the difference between the actual price charged and the reduced prices fixed in 1953, *viz.* Rs. 290 per ton in case of indigenous material and Rs. 310 per ton in the case of imported material.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

MESSRS. CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

1040. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the payments to be made to Messers. Cable and Wireless Ltd., during 1955-56; and

(b) the purpose for which these payments are to be made?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 32 lakhs approximately.

(b) These payments are made as compensation for the use of that Company's telecommunications system, comprising submarine cables and wireless relaying stations, for the disposal of India's international telegraph and telephone traffic.

CHOLERA

1041. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 214 on the 23rd February, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the studies on the causes of Cholera endemics have been completed by the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to combat such endemics; and

(c) whether any work has been taken up according to the report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The studies undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research on the endemicity of cholera in India are still in progress.

(c) The recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee were communicated to the State Governments for necessary action.

दलसिंगसराय गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

१०४२. **श्री एस० एन० दास :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के दरभंगा जिले के गांव दलसिंगसराय में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिये कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है । सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खुलने के पश्चात् टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

1043. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Industrial Committees on Cotton Textile, Coal Mining, Cement, Leather Goods, Jute and Plantations; and

(b) the dates on which these committees were formed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The names of the Members at the last sessions of the Industrial Committees on Cotton Textiles, Coal Mining, Cement, Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufactories and Plantations are given in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 16.]

No meeting of the Industrial Committee on Jute has been held so far.

(b) 1947.

25th April, 1955 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(Vol. IV contains Nos. 46—58)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No .....
Date.....

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 46—FRIDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—
The Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1955 . . 5977
The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Amendment) Act, 1955 . . . 5977
The Andhra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 5977
Amendments to Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, with an Explanatory Note . 5978
Amendment to Tea Rules, 1954 5978
Amendment to Estate Duty Rules, 1953 5978
Declarations of Exemption under Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 . . 5978—80
Replies to memoranda of Members *re* Demands for Grants, 1955-56—Railways . 5979
Message from Rajya Sabha 5979

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—
Twenty-seventh Report —Presented 5979

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Strike by army workshop men at Kirkee . . . . 5980—83
Business of the House 5983
Finance Bill—
Schedules and Clause 1 . . . . . 5983—600
Motion to pass, as amended—Adopted . . . 6005—39

Commanders-in-Chief (Change in Designation) Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . . 6040—44
Clauses 1 to 3 and Schedule 6044
Passed 6044
State Bank of India Bill—
Motion to consider—Not concluded. . . . . 6045—46

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—
Twenty-eighth Report—Adopted 6046
Resolution *re* Weights and Measures—Adopted as amended . . . 6046—73
Resolution *re* Central Agricultural Finance Corporation—Not concluded . . 6073—6106

No. 47—SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1955—

State Bank of India Bill—
Motion to consider—Not concluded . . 6107—6241
Business of the House 6241-42

No. 48—MONDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1955—

Motion for Adjournment—
Deportation of certain Satyagrahis by Portuguese Authorities . . . .
President's assent to Bills . . . . . .
ection to Committees—
ElIndian Central Arecanut Committee . . . . . .
Estimates Committee . . . . . .
Public Accounts Committee . . . . . .
Motion *re* Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee—
Adopted . . . . . .
All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill—Introduced . . .

COL

State Bank of India Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . . .
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . . .

No. 49—TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—
Notification under Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act . 6401
Report on the First General Elections in India,1951-52-Volume I (General) . 6401
Notifications under Sea Customs Act . . . . . 6401—02

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . . 6402—114
Clauses 1 and 2 6411
Motion to pass—Adopted 6471

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . . 6411—54
Clauses 1 to 11 . . . . . 6454—62
Motion to pass—Adopted 6462

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . 6462—64
Clauses 1 and 2 6464-65
Motion to pass—Adopted 6465

Hindu Marriage Bill—
Motion to consider—Not concluded . . 6465—6536
Message from Rajya Sabha. . . . 6536

No. 50—WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1955—

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—
Twenty-ninth Report—Presented 6537
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 2282 . . . 6537-38

Untouchability (Offences) Bill—
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee—Adopted . . 6538—6639
Clauses 2 . . . . . 6639—76

No. 51—THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—
Replies to memoranda from Members regarding Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1955-56 6677
Message from Rajya Sabha 6677
Business of the House 6678-79, 6831-34

Untouchability (Offences) Bill—
Clauses 3 to 17 and The Schedule . . 6679—6824
Motion to pass , as amended—Adopted . 6824

Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Bill—
Motion to consider—Adopted . . 6825—30
Clauses 1 and 2 6830
Motion to pass—Adopted . . . 6830

No. 52—FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1955—

Message from Rajya Sabha 6833

COLUMN

niversity Grants Commission Bill—

Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee extended . . . 6833—34

Business of the House . . . . . 683, 686—63

Hindu Marriage Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—

Motion to consider—Not concluded . . . . . 6835—56, 6863—690

Committee on Private Member's Bill and Resolutions—

Twenty-eventh and Twenty-Ninth Reports—Adopted . . 6906—07

Indian Adoption of Children Bill—Introduced . . . 6907

Caste Distinctions Removal Bill—

Motion to consider—Negatived . . . . 6908—21

Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill—Withdrawn

Motion to consider . . . . . 6921—46

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Section* 435)—

Motion to consider—Not concluded . . . . . 6946—60

No. 53—SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—

First Report of the Air-India International Corporation 6961

Ministry of Communications Notification No. S.R.O. 589, dated 12-3-55. . 6961

Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—

Ninth Report—Presented 6961-62

Estimates Committee—

Minutes—Presented 6962

Statement *re* Asian-African Conference held at Bandung . . 6972—74

State Bank of India Bill—

Clauses 2 to 53 and 1 . . . . . 6974—721

Schedules one to four

Motion to pass, as amended—Adopted . . . . 7218—36

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Time for presentation of Report of Select Committee—Extended . . 7237—38

No. 54—MONDAY, 2ND MAY, 1955—

Motion for adjournment—

Labour situation in Kanpur . . . 7239—41

Presidents' assent to Bills 7241

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 7242

Papers laid on the Table—

Balance sheets and Audit Reports etc. of Delhi Road Transport Authority, 1953-54. 7242

Revised Estimates, 1954-55 and Budget Estimates, 1955-56 of Delhi State Electricity Board. 7243

Committee on Petitions—

Fifth Report—Presented 7243

Leave of Absence 7243

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Use of Hindi in U. P. S. C. Examinations. . . . . 7244—46

Citizenship Bill—introduced 7246

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . 7246

Hindu Marriage Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—

Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . 7246—7379, 7379—7439

COLUI

Companies Bill—
Report of Joint Committee—presented 7379
Business of the House 7439-40

No. 55—TUESDAY, 3RD MAY, 1955—

Papers Laid on the Table—
Public Debt (Compensation Bonds) Rules, 1954 7441
Public Debt (Annuity Certificates) Rules, 1954 7441
Ministry of Finance Notification dated 3-5-55 *re* reductions in import Duties on Cotton textiles . . . . . .
Committee or Subordinate Legislation—
Third Report—Presented 7441-42
Election to Committees—
Indian Central Arecanut Committee 7442
All India Council for Technical Education 7446-47
Statement *re* Reductions in import duties on cotton textiles from U. K. . . 7442—43
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Allegations against Working of the Kosi Project. . . . . 7443—46
Hindu Marriage Bill—
Consideration of clauses—Not concluded . . . . . 7447—765
Clauses 2 to 12 . . . . . 7449—765

No. 56—WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1955—

Motions for adjournment—
Deportation of certain satyagrahis by Portuguese Authorities . 7657—61
Labour situation in Kanpur . . . . . 7661—65
Papers laid on the Table—
Review of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 7665
Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances etc. . . 7665—67
Annual Report of Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for period ended 31st December, 1954 7667
Evidence on Companies Bill. 7785
Messages from Rajya Sabha. . . . . 7667—70
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments . . . 7670
Hindu Marriage Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—
Consideration of clauses—Not concluded. . . . . 7670—7785, 7785—791
Clauses 9 to 12 . . . . . 7670—723
Clauses 13 to 18 . . . . . 7690—7785, 7785—783
Clauses 19 to 23 . . . . . 7833—65
Clauses 24 to 28 . . . . . 7865—79

No. 57—THURSDAY, 5TH MAY, 1955—

Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Appointment of a Commission on Hindi . . . . . 7911—13
Message from Rajya Sabha—
Committee on Assurances— 7913
Second Report—Presented 7913
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 2435 . . . 7913
Hindu Marriage Bill—
Consideration of clauses—Concluded . . . . . 7913—54
Clauses 24 to 30 and 1 . . . . . 7913—54
Motion to pass—Adopted 7954

	Columns
u Succession Bill—	
Motion *re* Joint Committee—Not concluded	8006—8110
58—SATURDAY, 7TH MAY, 1955—	
Papers laid on the Table—	
Replies to Memoranda of Members *re.* Demands for Grants, 1955-56—Railways	8111
Memoranda *re.* points raised during Budget Debate on Irrigation and Power Projects	8111
Statement *re.* progress of action taken on irregularities in Hirakud Project	8111-12
orrection of answer to Starred Question No. 1750	8112-13
tement *re.* Textile Mills in Pondicherry	8113—15
alling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Inemployment in Central Excise Department	8211—17
presentation of the People (Amendment) Bill—Withdrawn	8117—19
de of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	8112
Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	8119
and Customs (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	8120
Business of the House—	
Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8120-21
Hindu Succession Bill—	
Motion *re.* Joint Committee—Not concluded.	8121—8279
Death of Shri Chinaria	8279-80

LOK SABHA

Monday, 25th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-85 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN SATYAGRAHIS BY PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion. The subject of the adjournment motion reads as follows:

> "Deportation by the Portuguese authorities of 32 Goa *satyagrahis* (including Indian nationals), who were arrested in August, 1954, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to 28 years."

Whatever the merits of this motion, so far as its admissibility is concerned, the subject appears to be pretty serious and the sentences too shocking. I would like to know from the hon. Members or any one of them as to whether they have any further information about the sentences. It is stated that the sentences are 'up to 28 years'. It is not clear whether sentences are different and how many have been sentenced in that manner.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): All these persons were arrested on the

15th August when the *satyagraha* was launched in Goa. All of them have been convicted and sentenced. The sentences are varying, for different periods, the highest sentence awarded is 28 years and the minimum sentence given is 4 years. These 32 persons have been deported from Goa and have been sent to some place in Africa. The deportation took place about two or three days back. That is the information I received yesterday by telephonic communication.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to ask Government to give some information on this point, whatever they may have, not necessarily today. If they have the information, it can be given; otherwise, the information could be called for, and I should like to keep this matter open till the return of the Prime Minister. Information, if possible, may be given earlier because it is a matter which really causes tension throughout the whole of India. I will decide fromally about the admissibility of the motion after the information is given.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the following Bills, which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session have been assented to by the President:

1. The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1954;
2. The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1954;
3. The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1955.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Indian Central Arecanut Committee

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"In pursuance of Clause VI of paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India No. F. 43-11/48-Comm., dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended by Resolution No. F. 17-66/53-Com-I, dated the 8/10th February, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three Members from amongst themselves who are neither growers of nor traders in arecanut to serve on the Indian Central Arecanut Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"In pursuance of Clause VI of paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India No. F.43-11/48-Comm., dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended by Resolution No. F. 17-66/53-Com.-I, dated the 8/10th February, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three Members from amongst themselves who are neither growers of nor traders in arecanut to serve on the Indian Central Arecanut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Estimates Committee

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (2) of Rule 243 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty-five Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Estimates for the year 1955-56."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (2) of Rule 243 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty-five Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Estimates for the year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Public Accounts Committee

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1955-56."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among their number to be Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and withdrawal of candidatures and for holding elections, if necessary, in connection with the following Committees:

Name of Committee	Date for nomination	Date for withdrawal	Date for election
The Indian Central Arecanut Committee	27.4.1955	28.4.1955	2.5.1955
Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee	29.4.1955	30.4.1955	3.5.1955

The nomination for these Committees, and the withdrawl of candidatures will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office up to 4 P.M. on the date mentioned for the purpose.

The election, which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, between the hours 11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

MOTION *RE* ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the year 1955-56 and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the year 1955-56 and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION BILL

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village industries and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village industries and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kanungo: I introduce the Bill.

STATE BANK OF INDIA BILL.—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the State Bank of India Bill.

As announced by the Chair on the 23rd April 1955, discussion on the consideration motion will continue for four hours today, which means that the motion will be disposed of by about 3-45 P.M. We will thereafter have 2¼ hours at our disposal. One hour will suffice for the disposal of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill and the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, and the balance of 1¼ hours will be available for other items of legislative business set down in the Order Paper.

There is also one more thing of which I may remind the House, and that is that the House will sit up to 6 P.M. today. It has been notified in the Bulletin to the hon. Members.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Will the fifteen minutes now remaining from the Question Hour be added to the four hours so as to make it 4¼ hours?

Mr. Speaker: The point is that if the House wishes to disperse earlier, it may do so at 5-45 P.M. But if it chooses to sit to have 15 minutes more for the discussion, it may have it, if it is the wish of the House to do so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): As I was saying on Saturday, this House is in no mood like some august gentlemen to regard this Bill as an obsequies of a great institution. As I said, we have no compunctions about the passing away of the Imperial Bank as an institution, and the trend of this is amply reflected.

We have welcomed the Bill because ideologically it has made a dent into the preserves of big business. It has made a dent ideologically by recognising the principle that so vital a sector as banking should be under the domination of the public sector. This recognition of that principle we have welcomed, but our welcome must end there. We cannot go further and

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

shower congratulations on the hon. Minister, as some hon. Members have done—mostly on the other side of the House; still less can we subscribe to the view that it is the unfolding of the socialistic pattern, unless it be in a sarcastic sense. In that sense we subscribe to that view because I think this Bill gives us the sort of foretaste of what kind of socialism will come from a Congress Government.

What is the kind of socialism that this Bill introduces? If we look at the provisions as to the management of this institution of the State Bank, if we look at the provisions as to the compensation to be given, if we look at the provisions as to the treatment of the staff of the Imperial Bank, we will appreciate what kind of socialism we are about to have.

The management of the State Bank vests in a Central Board under clause 17. And what kind of Central Board is it? The hon. Minister has stated that 14 members of the Central Board would be men of the Government, and therefore, apparently, the public sector is sure to dominate. But I do not know whether the hon. Minister deliberately tried to deceive us or whether he was unaware of the implications of what he was saying. Yet if we look at the provisions of clause 19, which give us the composition of the Central Board, we will have no manner of doubt that the Central Board is more likely to be the preserve of big business.

What is the composition of the Central Board? The interests of big business have 6 directors, and they have the right to elect 6 directors, who are to be elected by the shareholders. Apart from those 6, there are 8 directors, no doubt to be nominated by Government. Yet, they are not the representatives of Government's interest; they are the representatives of the interests of—apart from rural cooperation and economy—commerce, industry, banking and finance. Now we know that in the present set-up, the representatives of commerce, industry banking and finance, in accordance with this Government's notions, are the representatives of big business.

We have repeatedly had this kind of spectacle and I think we are going to see it repeated in the Central Board also. Therefore, there is quite a likelihood that out of these 14 directors—6 shareholders and 8 nominees of the Government—most of them will be representatives of big business, will at least champion the interests of big business and therefore, initially we start with a heavy load in favour of big business. Then, when we remember that the two managing directors are to be elected by the Central Board, we know that big business is likely to have another two. Therefore, there will be anything up to 16 representatives in the Central Board who can be in the control of big business. It may be a little less but it may be upto 16 and in any case we know that through them big business will be able to dominate this institution.

In this context the stipulation as to the 55 per cent holding of the Reserve Bank or the stipulation under section 18 that the Central Board will be guided by the directions of the Central Government is absolutely useless. This stipulation of being guided by the directions of the Central Government is particularly of no avail, because we know from the examples of the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, in what manner the Central Government guides or directs big business. When something wrong is done, the tendency is to white-wash it rather than to obviate the mischief done.

In addition to that, the Central Government will have an additional excuse for not interfering with big business because in the summary of the recommendations of the Committee that has been circulated to us, at page 27, we find the recommendation that the State is not to interfere too much in the affairs of the State Bank.

Now, Sir, coming to compensation, what are we to pay? We are to pay nearly Rs. 20 crores—Rs. 19,95,36,375 to be exact—to the shareholders and for shares which are valued only at Rs. 5,62,50,000. Out of that about Rs. 2 crores will go to British interests. What is the equity of this principle? Even accepting the Government's point of view that adequate compensation, proper compensation, should be paid, how do we arrive at Rs. 1,765 as proper compensation? The Government says that this compensation is arrived at because the average of the last 12 months before the announcement regarding the decision to take over the Imperial Bank came to that figure. But do the Governement know that even the day before this particular Bill was introduced the price of Imperial Bank shares was not Rs. 1,765 and odd annas, but it was Rs. 1,550 and odd? Even after the Bill was introduced, even after the shareholders were assured of getting a fat compensation, the price, I understand, rose up to only Rs. 1,680. I do not know what the present price is. In any case, it is quite clear that a Rs. 500 share which brings a dividend of 16 per cent cannot be valued at Rs. 1,765. That is not a proper compensation. That is a compensation at the expense of the country's tax-payers. Now, that is the compensation which the socialist pattern promises to vested interests.

We are for proper compensation to small holders. But, regarding foreigners and regarding big business, knowing the position of this Government, we can only agree to compensation at face value. Let us make it quite clear that in the case of British interests we still hold the view that they should receive no compensation. But, since we are bound hand and foot by the Constitution, we want that in their case as well as in the case of big holders or big-holding families, compensation should be at no more than the face value.

Now, Sir, on the one side we have this very generous compensation, but when it comes to the treatment of the poor staff, we find quite a different kind of treatment. In section 7, sub-section (3) the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunal is excluded. On the other hand in section 7, sub-section (2), the pensions of all pensioners—all pensioners mark you—including the fat pensions now being paid to ex-British officials of the Imperial Bank of India, to whom we owe no debt of gratitude, even those pensions are guaranteed. Of course, pensions to the poor staff, to the Indian staff, may be and should be guaranteed. But, why guarantee fat pensions being paid to foreigners? I understand in one particular case a pension of Rs. 2000 is being paid. Are we going to foot that burden? The socialistic pattern of Avadi says 'Yes'. But, I think that is no part of socialism.

Then, regarding sub-section (3), regarding the poorer staff, the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunal is excluded. I shall deal with this aspect when I make my submissions regarding the amendments. But, what I want to say now is: why deprive the poor staff who are workmen within the definition of the Industrial Disputes Act and who, therefore, are not likely to claim a very fat compensation, of the little rights they might have had under the Industrial Disputes Act? We, Sir, on this side of the House, are most strongly opposed to this kind of curtailment of the rights of the staff.

I think that from whatever angle we look at it, the concept of socialism requires the association of employees with the management of undertakings. The Labour Minister during the budget speech came out with a tall assurance that the Government was trying to do something to associate labour with the management of undertakings. Here is a public undertaking. Why not associate the staff with the management? The staff has claimed a share in the management. What prevents the Government from doing so? I challenge the Government to demonstrate the sincerity of their professions of socialism and take this step by associating the representatives of the staff

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

with the management of this institution. Otherwise, Sir, the people will know what to think of this socialism.

Therefore, I say that the Bill can yet be radically improved by accepting certain amendments. The hold of monopoly capital, the hold of big business should be replaced by the vigilance of the staff by associating them in the management. The private sector's part in the institution should be drastically curtailed and the individual holdings of shares should be restricted to much less than what it is today. Also, the collective holding of the public sector should be restricted to much less than what it is today and the Reserve Bank's holdings should be increased much more. I think up to at least 80 per cent. The compensation suitable to our means should be paid. No more compensation should be paid and certainly compensation to an unconscionable extent should never be paid. The poorer staff must be protected and their rights must be guaranteed. Lastly, the staff should be associated with the management of this institution.

If we make these amendments in the Bill, then the Bill will really be a right step and the Minister will deserve all the congratulations that are being showered on him. But, if he does not accept these amendments, if he does not make these improvements in the Bill, then this Bill will be a huge hoax on socialism and it will be nothing but the perpetuation of big business in this institution

12 NOON

Sir, it has been said that the Bill marks the obsequies of a great institution. The obvious meaning is that it marks the obsequies of big business which is in control of this institution. But, if the Bill is not radically improved, it will not mark the obsequies of big business; it will only mark the transmigration of big business from one form to another in the management of this institution.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया (सागर) : इस बिल को मैंने ध्यान से पढ़ा है । इस बिल को समझने के वास्ते जिस सामान की ज़रूरत थी वह सामान मुझे दुःख है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस के साथ में मेम्बरों के पास पेश नहीं किया । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह स्टेट बैंक जो इम्पीरियल बैंक को लेने वाला है, तो उसे इम्पीरियल बैंक की कितनी जायदाद मिलने वाली है ? इम्पीरियल बैंक से कितना पेड अप कैप्टिल मिलेगा और कितन इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयर होल्डर्स हैं और उन को जो अभी डिवीडेंड दिया जाने वाला है छमाही, उस डिवीडेंड की तादाद कितनी होगी ? यह सारी बातें अगर हमारे सामने आतीं तो हमें यह बात मालूम हो जाती कि सरकारी खज़ाने के ऊपर इस बिल का कितना असर पड़ने वाला है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह सारा सामान हमें नहीं दिया है और मैं अपने मित्र श्री साधन चन्द्र गुप्त का आभारी हूं जिन्हों ने अभी इस बात को बतलाया कि इस स्टेट बैंक को इम्पीरियल बैंक के शेयर्स का हिस्सा चुकाने में १६ करोड़ रुपये से कुछ कम या ज्यादा लगेगा, इस बात को मैं ने अभी सुना । यह बात भी बताई गई कि इस स्टेट बैंक के खुल जाने के बाद किसानों को अपनी पूंजी के वास्ते काफी रुपया मिलेगा । मैं एक किसान की हैसियत से इस बात को जानना चाहाता हूं कि इम्पीरियल बैंक की यह सारी कायापलट हो जाने के बाद में स्टेट बैंक बन जाने के बाद मैं पहले वर्ष में किसानों को कितना कर्जा दिया जा सकेगा और इस कर्ज को कौन सी ऐजेंसी की मार्फत दिया जायेगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि मैं ने रूरल बैंकिंग इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, उस में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि यह सारा कर्जा किसानों को कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज या कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के द्वारा दिया जायेगा । आज कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को इस देश में स्थापित हुए ५०, ६० वर्ष हो चुके और इन ५०, ६० वर्षों में भी सरकार ने खूब अच्छी

तरह से उन को नहारा दिया और इस देश का करोड़ों रुपया इस मुहकमे के पीछे बर्बाद हुआ, लेकिन आज इस मुहकमे की मिट्टी पहले की तरह जैसी की तैसी पलीद है। मुझे मालूम है कि पिछली लड़ाई के जमाने में जब कंट्रोलों का जमाना था, तब सरकार ने इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स को काफी रुपया दिया, खूब लाइसेंस दिये और उन सोसाइटीज ने खूब ब्लैकमार्केट किया, लेकिन ज्योंही यह लाइसेंस का सिलसिला तबदील हुआ, त्योंही यह सोसाइटीज हवाई महल के मुआफिक नीचे गिर पड़ीं। आज मेरे कस्बे में ४, ५ सोसाइटियां ऐसी हैं जो दो साल से अपना काम बंद किये हुए हैं लेकिन तो भी उन को इस बात का छुटकारा नहीं दिया जाता कि जो कुछ शेयर होल्डरों के १०, १० या ५, ५ रुपये बचे हैं, वह भी उन को वापिस मिल जायें। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के कायदे में उनके लिक्विडेशन का पचड़ा इतना लम्बा है जितना लम्बा शायद बैंकों के लिक्विडेशन का पचड़ा भी न होगा। ५, ८, १० वर्ष हो गये उन को चले हुए, उन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का काम बन्द हो गया है लेकिन तो भी उन का नाम जारी है और हर साल सरकारी रिपोर्टों में इन का नाम जिंदा सोसाइटियों में लिखा जाता है और उनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर २० हजार लिखी जाती है, लेकिन इस सरकार को यह बात तो देखनी चाहिये कि आखिर पिछले पचास साल से इंस्टीट्यूशन चला आ रहा है, वह क्यों नहीं सफल होता? उन की असफलता का क्या कारण है, इस को भी तो जरा देखें। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को चलाने के वास्ते पहले तो इस बात की जरूरत है कि हर एक मेम्बर उस में इंटेलीजेंट भाग लें, अब हमारे देश के किसानों को अक्षर ज्ञान तक तो है नहीं, वह उन में इंटेलीजेंटली भाग कैसे ले सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि उन सोसाइटीज में जो कारकुन काम करने वाले होते हैं, वह अव्वल दर्जे के स्वार्थी और लालची होते हैं और वे सोसाइटियों के ऊपर हाथ साफ करके सारी उनकी जमा जथा अपने घर में रख लेते हैं और सोसाइटीज बेचारी इधर से उधर मारी मारी फिरती है, यह बात मैंने अपनी आंखों से १०, २० सोसाइटीज के बारे में तो जरूर देखी है, सैकड़ों और हजारों के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। यह बात भी हमें जाननी है कि अभी तक किसानों को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो तकावी बांटा करती थीं, वह तकावी इस बैंक के खुल जाने के बाद सरकार बांटेगी या नहीं बांटेगी और अगर नहीं बांटेगी तो क्या सारा काम इसी बैंक के जिम्मे कर दिया जायेगा? और जैसा कि सरकार ने बतलाया है अगले पांच सालों में यानी सन् ६० के बाद जब तक आपका दूसरा प्लान खत्म होने को आयेगा, तब तक यह स्टेट बैंक इस विशाल देश में ४०० एजेंसियां, ४०० और नई दुकानें अपनी खोलेगा। ४०० दुकानों के खुलने का मतलब यह होगा कि इस देश में हर एक जिले के पीछे एक दुकान इस बैंक की और ज्यादा खुलेगी। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को ६९० करोड़ रुपये देने की जरूरत हर साल होती है और यह ४०० दुकानें जो और बढ़ रही हैं वह सब मिल कर किसानों को कुछ राहत और मदद दे सकेंगी, इस में मुझे शक है।

अब आप जरा इस बिल को देखिये। इस बिल में मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते थे कि इम्पीरियल बैंक के बड़े बड़े कर्मचारियों को बहुत ज्यादा तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं, ५, ५ हजार या ४, ४ हजार रुपये मिलती है या इस से भी ज्यादा मिलती है, लेकिन इस बिल में जो तीन बड़े अधिकारी सरकार ने रख छोड़े हैं, उन की तनख्वाह के बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन की तनख्वाह ५ हजार भी हो सकती है और १०हजार भी हो सकती है। आज जब देश में आमदनियों में इतना भारी फर्क है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस आर्थिक विषमता को मिटा दिया जाय, उस समय में यह उचित नहीं

[श्री के० सी० सोधिया]

समझता कि सरकार ने अपने को छिपाने के वास्ते जो बिल बनाया है उस बिल में उस को घुसने दिया जाय और मनमानी तनख्वाहें उन लोगों की वह मुकर्रर करे, मैं इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करता। आगे चल कर अगर आप देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि यह स्टेट बैंक अपने रिश्तेदारों को कितना डिवीडेंड हर साल देगा, इस के बारे में भी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। आज इम्पीरियल बैंक क्या डिवीडेंड दे रहा है, यह मेरे मित्र साधन गुप्त ने अभी बतलाया है कि १६ परसेंट, १८ परसेंट और १२ परसेंट के करीब दिया जाता है, इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि अगर एक बड़ा भारी बैंक १६ परसेंट का डिवीडेंड दे, तो यह तो देश की बड़ी भारी लूट है, इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि डिवीडेंड की निर्ख के बारे में भी यह सभा कोई संशोधन पेश कर दे और सरकार उस संशोधन को मान ले।

इस बैंक के डाइरेक्टर्स के बारे में जो कुछ अभी मेरे मित्र गुप्त जी ने कहा उस से मैं बहुत कुछ सहमत हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि जब यह संस्था सरकारी संस्था बनने जा रही है तो इस में शेअर होल्डर्स के चुने हुए डाइरेक्टर्स रहेंगे और जो बाकी डाइरेक्टर्स सरकार मुकर्रर करेगी उन में भी बड़े बड़े बैंकर्स को ही स्थान मिलेगा, यह निश्चित बात है। ऐसी हालत में, जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा, इस बैंक पर बिग बिज़िनेस का ही रूल रहेगा, इस में मुझे ज़रा भी संशय नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो शेअर होल्डर्स के चुने हुए डाइरेक्टर्स हैं उन की तादाद कम कर दी जानी चाहिये।

एक और बात जो मैं रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने बतलाया कि एक एक शेअर के पीछे साढ़े सत्तरह सौ रुपया देना, जो शेअर सिर्फ पांच सौ रुपये का है, उस की पूरी कीमत और पूरी से भी ज्यादा कीमत देना बेइन्साफ़ी है। अभी पिछले मतबा जब हमारे देश में सरकार ने माल-गुजारियों को लिया, उस वक्त कम से कम मेरे प्रान्त में तो जिस जायदाद की कीमत दस हज़ार रुपया थी, उस के बदले में एक हज़ार रुपया दिया गया। इस बात को कहा गया कि मालगुज़ारियों के ऊपर मालगुज़ारों ने फलां तारीख तक जितना मुनाफा लिया है उस मुनाफे को काटा जावेगा। उन्हों ने जो रकम आसामियों से नज़राने में वसूल किया है, उस रकम को भी काटा जायेगा। और इस तरह से कई कटौतियां कर के आख़िर में दस दस हज़ार की जायदाद पर एक एक हज़ार सरकार ने दिया। किसानों के साथ इस किस्म की बात हो और बैंकों के बड़े बड़े सेठों के साथ यह व्यवहार कि उन के शेअरों का जो वाजिब मूल्य है, उस की जो बाजार भाव की कीमत है, उस से भी ज्यादा दिया जाय, इस बात को कोई भी विचारवान आदमी सहन नहीं कर सकता।

इसलिये मैं इतने संशोधन हो जाने के बाद ही इस बिल को इस वाजिब समझूंगा और तभी यह एक नेशनल संस्था कही जा सकेगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे। और इनमें से कई संशोधनों को मंजूर भी करेंगे। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यहां पर खूब वाद-विवाद हो और आख़िर में मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी मैजारिटी के भरोसे पर एक भी संशोधन को मंजूर न करें।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): I welcome the Bill as far as it goes. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the Committee of Directions for the magnificient report that they have produced and that has been responsible for that has given birth to the Bill that we are now discussing. The report is a first effort made at a comprehensive survey of rural needs and at devising an integrated approach to overcome those needs. We are

greatly indebted to the Committee for giving us a brilliant treatise which offers both a diagnosis and a therapy to the diseases from which our rural society has been suffering.

But, it is an irony that we are seeking to overcome the inadequacy and insufficiency of credit to the rural people just when the bank advances for agricultural production have markedly decreased. They have registered a sharp fall a fall of almost 33 or 35 per cent in the last 12 months. I am not referring to the fall in agricultural prices. But, there has been a sharp fall in the bank advances for agricultural production.

This Bill seeks to bring under State control the most important commercial banking institution in the country. To my mind, this is a half-hearted measure. The Bill is inadequate from the perspective of socialism that we now share here in the House. The Prime Minister has often explained to us his theory of occupying strategic points. No one can deny that credit institutions form the very lever of our economic life. The Rural Credit Survey has itself pointed out that an economy which seeks planned development may be mixed in composition. It cannot afford to be heterogenous in purpose. We may have a mixed economy; but we cannot have an economy with a heterogenous purpose. It proceeds further and says that in the absence of conformity of purpose, profits interfere with plan and plan interferes with profit. Therein this danger of heterogenous purpose emerges. Split banking is bound to bring about the danger of a heterogenous purpose. The whole question of banking was brilliantly surveyed in the United Kingdom some years ago and in the report which was considered to be a classic document, that was produced by the Mac Millan Committee, it was pointed out that no banker can neglect the rules of prudence and of safety, and that the object of commercial banking is to make profit. Yet, it is pointed out here that pursuit of profit and the needs of planning are likely to create heterogeneity of purpose. It was on this occasion that in England, a very interesting book called *Socialisation of banking* was produced with an arresting foreword by Sir Stafford Cripps. I shall not take the time of the House by going into the various arguments that have been marshalled there.

I would however like to point out that our major banks which are permitted to continue, are very often identified with big business houses. We are all aware of the intimate association that exists between the houses of Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias and other big business houses and different banking institutions. In this connection, the experience of Japan is pertient Though in Japan, the small enterprises account for more than half of the industrial life there, only 24 per cent of the banks' outstanding loans were given to small enterprises in 1950. The figure fell to 17 per cent in spite of the Government's exhortations. In this authoritative book, *Banking Systems* of different countries of the World which is a definite study of the subject, it is said.

> "In mid-1951 the Minister of Finance was constrained to urge the big banks to 'make a more concrete display of their character as public utility enterprise' by not concentrating their loans to big enterprises; but despite such exhortations and notwithstanding the establishment by the Government at the end of 1950 of a fund for credit insurance on loans by financial institutions to small enterprises, the percentage of total loans to such enterprises had fallen by the end of 1951 to about 17 per cent."

This experience has to be remembered when we are embarking upon industrial development of our country and when we want to give a prominent place to the small entrepreneurs and small enterprises.

The Reserve Bank of India that appointed the Committee on Rural Credit Survey, had also appointed another Committee called the Committee on

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

Finance for the Private Sector. That Committee consisted of some leading bankers in the country. I am quoting from the summary of the recommendations of that Committee. That Committee. Committee has told us:

> "The Committee feels that in the past few years several changes have occurred in the socio-economic climate of this country which tend to discourage and discredit privat enterprise. The Committee is of the opinion that unless these inhibiting factors are remedied, mere multiplication or strengthening of agencies supplying finance will not add much to industrial development.
>
> Private investment is being affected adversely by the threat of nationalisation, which persists despite the assurance given by leading members of Government....."

Now, these are the observations made by the leading bankers who control private financial institutions. Their contention is that there is a socio-economic climate in the country which is discrediting and debilitating private enterprises and which is acting as an inhibiting factor, and that unless this factor is overcome, these banks—private enterprises—will not be able to achieve very much. Further on, we are told that unless the threat of nationalisation is removed or lifted for a long time, no response will be forthcoming. Since this report was published, this House knowingly and deliberately decided to move in the direction of a socialist economy. Again, this House after a careful deliberation decided to amend the Constitution in a manner which will make such progress possible. The inhibiting factors have been strengthened and multiplied. Is there any possibility of the private banks being able to do what we expect of them if we allow them to remain where they are? The future hesitation of the private bankers is due to their past failures. I would like to invite the attention of all those who believe in private enterprise to the remarkable achievements of the Bank of Italy in the United States of America. Here is the story, the biography of that bank, a bank that ultimately emerged as the greatest banking institution in the world with 5 million accounts and assets worth $8,000 million. The whole method, the whole approach of this bank was remarkable. It went to the people; it did not wait for the people to come to the bank. I am sorry my friend, Shri Tulsidas, is not here, because I know how they function, and here is the remarkable story of the way of a courageous private enterprise, a private enterprise that is on the move, that is on the offensive that has confidence, that does not feel fettered and is not hesitant, in the manner of the Shroff Committee functions. So we find that the services of the bank were taken to the depositors. 'Bank days' were organised. We hear that:

> "An industrial savings programme was started. As with school savings, the services of the bank were taken to the depositors. On 'bank days' field workers made collections in factories, mining camps, lumber camps..."
>
> "The business extension department made a speciality of helping people to go into business. If a man wanted to start a hair net factory, the bank would look into the hair net situation thoroughly. Before the borrower started to manufacture, the bank would have a pretty good idea of the pitfalls he should avoid, and would know, often within a few hundred dollars, the return he could expect on his investment in the first year."

Not only were business enterprises supported in every way. The remarkable thing is that the greatest amount of support was given to rural areas and to rural people. We find that as far as this bank was concerned, the

overwhelming majority of its branches were in rural areas, and almost all the deposits received from the rural areas were advanced there and more often than not, deposits from the urban and metropolitan areas were diverted to the rural areas. This is how this bank became the biggest financial institution in the United States of America and perhaps in the world. The method of doing it is also very interesting.

> "Thus it was that about this period the Bank of Italy began putting the borrowing farmer on a budget, a radical departure in that day. The budget ran the whole gamut of farming costs: capital expenditures, such as a team or tractor; materials and supplies, from gasoline to twine; operating costs for crop-plowing, cultivating, irrigating, pruning, harvesting and hauling..... Behind every budget was a watchful Bank of Italy man—branch manager, field man or appraiser—to see that the borrower lived up to his contract which incidentally carried with it object lessons in efficiency and farm management."

The bank really functioned as a lever helping to reach out into every crevice and corner of the society and the community in which it was functioning and it became an organisation through which the community's development was fostered and brought about. Our banks here have failed to develop along these lines. I would have believed in private enterprise if it had shown any results. But we find that over and over again authoritative committees have told us of the neglect by the bankers of our vital needs—for instance, this very report, the Rural Credit Survey report tells us:

> "Interest in rural areas there certainly is on the part of commercial banks, but this is for the purpose of getting deposits from those areas and not for financing either agricultural or cottage industry."

Our private banks have primarily functioned as suction pumps more interested in drawing away money less interested in irrigating our economy, in developing our economy.

A lame, a limping credit system, part nationalised, part private, cannot serve the fully needs of our expanding economy. Even if our aim and our objective is merely to replace the moneylenders by institutional credit, to replace the facilities provided today by the moneylenders, no matter how badly or at what high cost, even if that much is to be done, we shall have to increase the efforts that are being made by Government and the cooperative societies sixteen-fold. Do you expect that by the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India it will be possible to increase it sixteen-fold within a measurable distance of time? It must be remembered that the Imperial Bank of India, which was characterised by the Finance Minister sometime ago as a 'back-bone' or as 'leaven in the lump' has been having a diminishing share in the deposits. Before the war, the deposits or the assets of the Imperial Bank stood at 28 per cent of the assets of our banking system. To day the Constitute only 19 per cent. By nationalisation of only a limited sector, will be able to fulfil the obligations that we are striving to undertake? The structure we are trying to set up in our country approximates to a considerable extent to what has been done in France. There we find that the banking system after thirty years of effort and development has made available for agricultural development only 121 billion francs out of a total of 1654 billion francs. That means, rural credit forms only 7 per cent of the total bank advances of present day France.

If we exclude the highly developed countries in the world, like the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Soviet Russia, we find that the most developed banking system today exists in Italy. To a considerable extent the economic life and the economic development in Italy approximate

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

conditions in our country. The Italian banking system however is properly organised and there is a significant organisation of what is known as credit specialisation; the public sector in banking there is much greater than what we are attempting to do. The experience of the Italian banking system shows that in order to meet the credit needs of the economy, 25 per cent of the gross national income has to be provided through advances and loans. Our national income is to the tune of over Rs. 10,000 crores and it is going to rise, and rise fairly rapidly. If 25 per cent of this is to be provided in advances and loans, we can imagine what a stupendous responsibility our banking system will have to bear, and it is for us to decide whether merely by nationalising a limited sector only of our banking system it will be possible for us to shoulder that responsibility.

Then again, while nationalising the Imperial Bank and while setting up the State Bank of India, we seem to have given attention only to the needs of rural credit. Undoubtedly, rural credit is a very important question. But I believe in the next Five Year Plan we are going to give a great deal of attention to housing. Provision of housing is a major need, and housing also possesses tremendous employment potential. I find that in Sweden the mortgage loans on housing exceed the total commercial loans by 20 per cent. May be that we might decide in the near future, when the next Five Year Plan is started, that housing will be a major activity in India both for the purpose of employment and for the purpose of providing an amenity of life to our people. Then we shall have to have institutions to give them reasonable credit, the financial wherewithal for that, and I do not think the limited step that we are taking today will enable us to undertake this vast responsibility. To what extent this State Bank of India will be able to fulfil the high hopes we have placed upon it is a difficult question to answer. I find that in Italy, this is the achievement:

> "From this survey the Italian banking system emerges as a really efficient instrument for the gathering up of savings, down to the most minute sums, of whatever money may lie idle and unemployed, even if only temporarily. There is hardly any hoarding, except for some buying of gold coins and ingots, but on an infinitely smaller scale than, for instance, in France."

This is the remarkable achievemenet of a well organised banking system in Italy. How has it been achieved?

> "From a structural point of view, it would not be quite right to consider the Bank of Italy as the pivot of the Italian credit system; the credit system is very much decentralised, functionally and territorially, and the Bank of Italy does not stand in that centre alone but in all surrounding centres and is the cohesive force of a system which is in appearance intricate and diversified."

It is this kind of diversified, intricate banking system that has got to be created and I do not think that the steps that we are taking will lead us to the goal that we have in view unless many further changes are made.

Rural credit is important and we shall be able to do what we are aiming at only if it forms a part of the integrated banking structure and it is surprising that such an integrated banking structure is not yet sought to be created. I am aware that side by side with nationalisation of banking, we are going to set up various corporations—warehousing and other corporations. I am aware that efforts are being made to use the resources of the State power to impart a countervailing power to the farmers who are today so scattered, so weak, to stand up and meet the challenge of those who are influential and potent urban forces. But in order to give them the requisite strength, the steps that forces. But in order to give them

the requisite strength, the steps that are taken are not the right steps. Here, I would like to invite your attention to the American experience. In America efforts were made to set up voluntary co-operatives among the farmers. The Rupublican Government, in 1929, came forward with the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Federal Farm Board established under this Act undertook to sponsor and capitalise a system of national co-operatives. That is what we aim too. We are going to sponsor and capitalise or provide capital for a system of national co-operatives. That was what the Republican Government tried to do in 1929 in the United States of America and they failed miserably. These hastily synthesised co-operative movements were not able to achieve the results desired. Therefore, in 1933, when Roosevelt came to power, it was decided to introduce the Agricultural Marketing Act, and that Act was based upon the principle of penalising those who non-cooperated, and supporting those who participated in co-operative activities. I think that we have preferred to rely far too much on State co-operative movement. The co-operative activities will have such an element of State participation in them that perhaps it will not permit the people to exercise their initiative. Whether the kind of structure that is sought to be created through the State Bank of India and the ancillary organisations will be able to fulfil the needs of the different regions remains to be seen. Volume I of the Survey Report has shown that an intimate relationship exists between the economy of the district and the pattern of borrowing. Will we be able to change the pattern of borrowing in such a way as to bring about the changes that are desired for the economy of the district? Will there be the possiblity of that development? I am not so sure for various reasons. For instance, I believe that rather than go in for this kind of State-sponsored co-operatives—I am not happy at all with voluntary co-operatives and I do not think that State-sponsored co-operatives will fulfil the purposes that we have in view—I am, therefore an advocate of compulsory co-operatives with assured internal democracy, trained personnel provided by the State, and also State aid. I am happy to find that these are the very ideas accepted and recommended by the Planning Wing of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. As a matter of fact, the All-India Rural Credit Survey itself recognises this fact, though I do not know why it did not incorporate it ultimately in its recommendations. The survey points out that the success of the sugarcane unions in Uttar Pradesh has taken place within and been made possible by a legislative framework of compulsion within which private purchase and co-aperative sale have been brought together. That is the experience of the United States also. We can retain, democracy; compulsion does not mean totalitarianism. We can have compulsory co-operatives provided internal democracy is retained. The half-way house that we are trying to build up will put enormous responsibility upon the State and will dry up the springs of popular initiative.

We have been told that the rural credit in India is a part of the larger and living context of India itself. The Reserve Bank told us in one of their reports that the peasant should be taken up as a whole man. I agree, but Government normally functions in terms of separate fragments and even in the community development areas, the administration has not been so reorganised that the peasant is treated as a whole man. Is it not fragmented and fractured? Is there no lack of co-operation? Is it not that the gestalt of community development has not found its reflection in the community administration? In the last eight or ten years, we have not made any effort to reorganise our administration at the grass roots. With the present system of administration and absence of coordination that has been noted over and over again in the Rural Credit Survey, we shall be undertaking all these responsibilities without bringing about the changes that are needed, and we shall be creating perhaps more difficulties than opportunities. My contention is

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

that it is not enough, as the Rural Credit Survey has pointed out. My suggestion is that we should go a little further—our integrated approach should cover wider horizons. It is not enough to rehabilitate the peasant in isolation. We have got to have an overall picture of the society that we want to create. We must have an overall picture of the directions in which we want to go and if we have the picture clearly before us, we will find that we shall have, on the one hand, the extent of the advantages of nationalised banking, and on the other hand, re-organised, decentralised, re-modelled and re-oriented administrative structure, particularly at the lower level.

Before I conclude, I should like to make a few brief observations on a number of questions on which other speakers have spoken.

As far as compensation is concerned it needs to be noted that the Imperial Bank of India has enjoyed special advantages that are listed in the Rural Credit Survey Report on pages 310 and 311. These special advantages have made it possible for them to enjoy a considerable amount of unearned income. It has been able to collect a lot of *quasi* rent. In Delhi City, the price of land will keep on rising. As India becomes more prosperous and more powerful, the price of land in New Delhi will keep on rising. Who is responsible for this rise? Should the land-owners be allowed full compensation on this rise, which is due to the benefits that are being showered upon the particular region by the fact that the capital of India is here? Likewise the Imperial Bank of India enjoyed special advantages and that is why special profits have been made, that is why the price of shares has soared. Should we not take all this into consideration while computing compensation? Should we not take into consideration the special advantages or profits enjoyed by these people for such a long time?

Then we come to the problem of management. In France, where a number of banks were nationalised, one-third of the directors were nominated by the trade unions. Even in the Bank of France, the central banking organisation in France, one director is elected by secret ballot by all the employees of the Bank. I think some provision should be made for giving the employees an opportunity of participating in the management of this new institution.

As far as the shares are concerned, I agree with you, Sir, that no person should be allowed to own more than one per cent. in the place of five per cent. that has been permitted under the Bill.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): It ought to be reduced still further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said half a per cent. also in the alternative.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would be satisfied to go with you as far as one per cent.

Lastly, I hope that the ten State sponsored Banks will be taken over very soon, as also the three smaller banks. But while these banks are being taken over, may I point out that we should be careful against liquidating, dissipating, the special local knowledge and the knowledge of the regional areas that they possess. We should not function in a bureaucratic manner. We should not transfer people who have intimate knowledge of particular places or areas, and if we do that, we would destroy, dissipate, one of the rare assets that we possess, namely, that intimate knowledge of the areas concerned.

Finally, a word more and I have done. Political integration was brought about in our country by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The integration of our railways was encompassed by Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. Here is an opportunity for our Finance Minister to bring about credit integration. But I do not know why he wants to do it in a half-hearted way. He has an opportunity, if he so chooses, of having for

himself a statue in the hall of fame. I wonder why, knowingly and deliberately he prefers to earn for himself only a bust.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): Many of the hon. Members have already spoken on the credit facilities to be given for the rural areas. Apart from that, I want at the very outset to say that I am doubtful whether this Bill would achieve its aim which it seeks to achieve.

As per the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, this Bill has been put forward to establish an Indian State Bank, and to have an amalgamation of the Imperial Bank and other associated banks of India for its constitution. Let me trace briefly the history of the Imperial Bank as well as the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank was established in the year 1934 and it was later on nationalised in 1949 and most of the shares were transferred to the Central Government. The Imperial Bank, was established in the year 1921 by amalgamation of banks of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It would help only the big bank magnates and industrialists. Therefore, it was not meant to help the poor. Of course, later on, some shares have been purchased by a few common people. Most of the shares were held now, no doubt, by the Indians but it has outlived its age. Therefore it is really gratifying to note that the Imperial Bank will be amalgamated into the State Bank. The old things must yield place to new ones in the national interest.

As for the recommendations of the Committee after enquiring into rural credit and having a complete survey of the rural problems, I am sure the establishment of a mere bank is not enough but it should go—further to extend the rural credit facilities. As it is, I do not think it would afford much help to the rural parts. The other recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee should be implemented before long and the State Bank should give all facilities to the co-operative banks and other banks just to facilitate the agriculturists and also the people who are for starting the cottage industries and all such occupations in the villages.

It is a matter of common knowledge that 70 per cent. of our population lives in the rural areas and particularly the agriculturists; and the agricultural labourers have been suffering very much from abject poverty. They are all badly in need of credit facilities, and due to the want of these facilities, they are suffering much. Three per cent. of the credit is now obtained from co-operative agencies and three per cent. from taccavi loans and the remaining 94 per cent. is dependent upon other credit agencies such as big money-lenders who charge high interests and professional money-lenders. Therefore, the agriculturists have to be at the mercy of these Shylocks, who have no mercy for them. Well, we concede that agriculture is the back-bone of our country and the mainstay of our population. It is really binding on the Government to give all facilities, particularly credit facilities, to them, and thus encourage them to go on with agriculture with great zeal and enthusiasm and give every help to them. Therefore, I agree with many of my hon. friends who said that it is only a step in the right direction. But it is necessary to establish the branches of such banks in every district headquarters, to give financial help to the co-operative societies and other corporations to help the agriculturists. This will achieve our end and the objects intended by this Bill would also be got.

As I said before, by itself this measure would not be helpful. It is only a step in the right direction, but it would be only helpful if the branches are established, that is, in every nook and corner of our vast country and give all sorts of financial help to the co-operative societies and corporations that are going to be established. The bank can give agricultural facilities through the co-operative concerns which are going to be established for marketing the proceeds and helping the farmers and agriculturists. Then alone I think we will achieve our aim and our country, which is an agricultural country, would be very much

[Shri Lakshmayya]

benefited by it. This measure would, as the hon. Member who preceded me, has just said, very much encourage the villagers and our farmers would be very much helped by it and they would take full advantage of the credit facilities that would be helpful for the advancement of the country. Therefore, this bill is quite welcome and I am happy to support it.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): I want to say a few words on only one point, and that is with respect to the compensation formula. It was said that the proposed formula is exactly on the lines of the formula that was adopted when the Reserve Bank was nationalised. But that was in the year 1948 when there was no clear picture as to the society in which we were to direct our efforts. Now, however, we have a clear picture. So, in the context of the Avadi resolution and also a similar resolution adopted by this House, the present formula is sadly out of date, is very unfair to the general taxpayer, and much more unfair to the people at large.

I understand that when the three Presidency Banks were amalgamated into the present Imperial Bank of India, the average dividend declared was 12½ per cent, and the respective shareholders of those Banks were allotted shares although the face value was Rs. 500. This House will be surprised to know the dividends that were declared from 1921 up to 1954. From 1921 to 1931, the dividend declared has been 16 per cent free of income-tax. From 1931 to 1944, it was 12 per cent, again free of income-tax. From 1944 to 1949, it was 14 per cent free of income-tax, and from 1950 to 1954, it was 16 per cent free of income-tax. This rate of dividend is not meagre and certainly not small.

If the Imperial Bank has been enabled to declare such high dividends, there must be special circumstances, reference to which was made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. The prestige that the present Imperial Bank got was because it was banker for the Government of India. So when the time for acquisition of the shares comes this factor cannot be put out of consideration. I therefore submit that the formula that is now embodied in the First Schedule, namely that the fully paid-up share should be purchased at Rs. 1,765-10-0, means a compensation which much too big.

Our great Prime Minister while speaking on the Constitution (Fourth) Amendment Bill said that if everything were to be acquired at the market price, then the difference between the have's and the have-not's will remain as it is. After all, the object of nationalisation, or taking over of property of whatever kind by the State is not to make the position of the exowners absolutely secure and safe. If today they are to be given compensation in one form or the other, and if the whole calculation is to be made on the principle of market value, then it means that their income will remain the same, and they will have no more to incur any risk. Suppose today a share with a face value of Rs. 100 is quoted at Rs. 120, tomorrow the circumstances may change, the production may be reduced or other circumstances may intervene, and the man may not get the same rate of dividend. But by giving him at today's market price we are securing the same rate of dividend, so to say, for eternity; we are making them permanent zamindars in a different sense, a sort of position which we are determined to do away with.

So far as the acquisition of various landed estates was concerned, a different principle was followed. The net profit was calculated, and there was a graded scheme of compensation. I was told that here it is not possible because there have been recent purchases or for the matter of that, these being shares they are always on the tape, always on the market, and also there have been purchases very frequently, in fact, almost on every day. I appreciate that argument. But that argument was equally applicable so far as inams, jagirs and malguzaris were concerned. There have been recent

purchasers before the acquisition. Their number may not be great, but the fact that this economic circumstance was not taken into consideration is something which one cannot brush aside with a gusto and then say, this is a different property. We make no difference between this property and that property.

The point really is that if we adopt the present formula as it is, it will be a bad precedent throughout. I therefore submit that there is a clearly established case for not adopting this formula. What formula exactly should be adopted is a different proposition, and is a matter for further discussion in a detailed way; and surely that can be discussed. What I am suggesting is that the value of the Imperial Bank shares...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The average of all these years?

Shri Gadgil: The average is this. Average means that sometimes it has gone very much less, and sometimes it may have even gone up. Why should we secure average to them? When the circumstances in the market or the economic circumstances in the country have resulted in the giving of less divided and thereby the making of the price of shares very much less, what we are giving is no disadvantage to them, but every possible advantage.

What I am suggesting is that in terms of the latest amendment to the Constitution, we have in fact stated very clearly that full compensation or the money equivalent of the particular property on the day of acquisition cannot be made available. Therefore we have to seriously consider whether what we have done very recently has to be disowned in what we do now. I therefore bring this to the notice of the House that this formula runs very much counter to the decision of the House in a sense.

My suggestion is that you may take the average and deduct 25 per cent. If the average is Rs. 1765, deduct 25 per cent and then pay, because in that we take into consideration the possibility that one day or the other it may be that the value of the shares will go down; and there is no possibility of the share value going up, because the economic climate that is being created will prevent that so far as private enterprise is concerned, although there may be some who may in their heart of hearts think otherwise. The point really is that whatever Parliament decides by way of quantum of compensation or the principles on which compensation is to be based will be final, and the court will have no authority to put its finger in.

I threfore suggest that if we pay them 75 per cent of the average value, we will not be paying anything like inadequate compensation. On the contrary I submit, it will be fair compensation, and reasonable compensation.

I was told that expectations have been raised because of the declaration by Government in December last when this decision was announced, and that those expectations will be frustrated if it is changed now. I ask: Are there not expectations raised in our minds when we became free, when we were told that as a matter of right we will have employment, as a matter of right we will have social justice and that as a matter of right we will have equality of opportunity? What about those expectations? Are we to confine ourselves only to the expectations of these few, to the neglect and utter disregard of the wishes and expectations raised in the minds of millions of people? I therefore submit that I do not want any extreme step; I am not suggesting any extreme step such as would disturb the market. I am not very much afraid of it. But I want to say that what I am proposing is eminently reasonable. It is reasonable from the point of view of the owners of the scrips or the shares; it is equally fair and just to about 99 per cent of the population of this country, whose trustees we are. And if today we are

[Shri Gadgil]

going to support the formula as it is, in my humble opinion, whatever be the effect of it on the market, we will certainly be betraying that trust.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): We have been told there are two objects in bringing forward this Bill. One is the taking over of the Imperial Bank, and the other is to provide facilities for rural credit. So far as the taking over of the Imperial Bank is concerned, certainly everyone of us has welcomed the Bill, and I also do the same. Taking over is complete. We have been told by the hon. Minister that the Imperial Bank had outlived its utility. It is also correct that the name itself was very offensive to us since we got Independence. So, that had to be done, and everyone certainly welcomes this Bill, so far as that is concerned.

1 P.M.

Then again, there is no doubt that there have been demands from many circles that there has to be nationalisation of banking institutions as a whole. When we want to see that nationalisation—or whatever we might call it—is done on other ventures and institutions, it is desirable that we should take up these banking institution and insurance as well. There is a demand particularly on behalf of those who live in villages. So far as that is concerned, though we may not call it complete nationalisation of the bank and it is only taking over of that, but still the control would be mostly with the State. As we have seen in the Bill, 55 per cent of the shares would be with the Reserve Bank. 14 directors of the management out of 20 would be nominated by the Central Government or would be approved by the Government. Then there would be provision under section 18 to give directions as far as they may be desirable. Therefore, so far as these provisions are concerned they are welcome and every part of the House has congratulated the Minister for bringing in these.

Under clause 7(1) we have been told "Every officer or other employee of the Imperial Bank (excepting the managing direcor, the deputy managing director and other directors)..." So far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned no mention is made as to what are the chief reasons or particular objections to their also being treated on a par with other officers or employees. One can understand that they may be very highly paid officers. If it is on that account only then we can understand it. It would have been better if something had been said. Even in the objects and reasons or explanations, if the reasons had been given as to why these officers are excluded, it would have been better.

I assure you that I know nothing about them as far as they are concerned. But it struck me and I tried to find out how it had arisen. I am told that these two officers are Indians. They are not foreigners. One of them the Managing Director, started with an initial pay of Rs. 150 as a clerk and the other deputy director started with Rs. 50 as his pay. They have risen by sheer dint of their labour to these high posts. Of course, they are very highly paid now and in one case at least I was told that when he was to be given this post of managing director and he had to replace a foreigner who was already occupying that position, Rs. 1 lakh had to be paid to that incumbent because he was to be prematurely retired from his office. Therefore, the bank had to pay Rs. 1 lakh as compensation to that foreign incumbent so that this Indian could be elevated to that post of managing director. If we have no other objections and the only consideration is that this Bank should not pay such high salaries as they are getting just at present, then there ought to be some provisions laying down the scales of pay, salaries or emoluments of the managing director and deputy managing director. Then they should be given an option at least whether they are prepared to accept those scales of pay. They should be given that option. If they be prepared to accept those salarise which this State Bank proposes or the Central Government proposes for these offices, then they also should have that facility to

accept that offer or to refuse it. If they are not prepared to work on those salaries then certainly they have to go and there should be no question of conscience or softness for them. But, if they be prepared then advantage should be taken of their experience and the—I should say—merits that they have. If they be prepared to work in future as well on the salaries that the State Bank or the Government might propose for such offices, then they should be allowed to continue.

Then, Sir, in the same clause it is put down that those employees shall continue to draw the same salaries and emoluments unless and until their employment in the State Bank is terminated or until their remunerations, terms or conditions are duly altered by the State Bank. The word 'duly' is there, I admit, but it is not clear how the Bank would terminate the service or alter the conditions of service. Would it be done as if they had been ordinary employees of this Bank, or would it lie with the State Bank itself that if it had given any employee or officer pay that he was already getting, this Bank should have the discretion to reduce it or to terminate his services or to do as it likes? That rather would expose the officer or an employee to great risks. Therefore, my submission is that some provision should be made therein that those officers or employees shall continue to enjoy the same advantages and facilities that they would have been enjoying had they remained in the service of the Imperial Bank, unless there is some misbehaviour, dishonesty or something against them on which they can be discharged, their services terminated or otherwise.

The second point that I want to press is about this compensation. There was some nervousness in the country, in certain sections surely, when we passed the Constitution Fourth Amendment Bill. People thought, perhaps the Government wanted powers so that it might take over the properties or acquire properties without paying adequate or full compensation. That was what everybody expected and really some speeches also of the responsible authorities gave us that indication though we were told that the intention was not of expropriation, but certainly full compensation could never be given; the country could not afford it. Therefore, it was desired that it should be taken out of the purview of judicial courts and it should be left to the legislature and the Members here to lay down the compensation to be paid. But, so soon after the passing of that Bill, when the compensation principles are laid down here, and we are given to understand that Rs. 1,765 are being given for a share of Rs. 500 fully paid-up, then one feels a certain amount of surprise. There have been cases, we were told just now by another hon. friend, that when zamindaris, were acquired the amounts given have been very inadequate in certain cases. Not only that. There are other cases one instance of which I have brought to the notice of this Parliament before also. That is nationalisation of transport that has been proceeded with in almost every State. In certain States they are going at break-neck speed. Four years ago there was the Delhi Transport Bill passed in this House and then certain assurances were given when it was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the States are nationalising their transport in different ways and that they are not giving any compensation. What is done is that the permit is not restored. It is not renewed at all. The vehicle is left with the owner and he is told that he cannot ply it. That is not taking over. No compensation is paid to him and the poor man is left helpless. We were given the assurance here that a Bill to lay down certain uniform principles of compensation would be introduced in this Parliament and passed as soon as possible so that that might give guidance to the States to proceed. During these three years, I had been watching. Though it was put on the list of Bills that were intended to be introduced in Parliament, nothing has happened to that and the

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

States had gone on to proceed in their own way. That Bill has not come here before Parliament. The West Bengal Government is proceeding at a very high speed at this moment.

I do not want to enter into provincialism; I don't think that it is due to provincialism but, on account of the policies of the West Bengal Government quite a number of Punjabis are affected because of the nationalisation of transport. Now, when any State nationalises that industry and takes over the routes. It throws those vehicles idle and useless. No compensation is paid to those operators. They feel certainly that the treatment that they are getting is not fair.

But, when the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill was passed, they felt more nervous; they thought that, perhaps, that was a kick given to them and other persons so that they might not claim any compensation because, in certain cases, they had gone to the High Court. But, when they find this, there might be a glow in their minds as well that when their industry is nationalised, perhaps, these principles would be followed. If that is going to be the case, I wonder whether our country would be able to meet that demand and whether we would be able to nationalise at all. But, I am sure that in those cases these principles would not be applied. There would be discrimination; and though the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill debars those persons from taking those cases to the judicial courts, rancour would remain and discontent would be there that there had been different principles employed in different undertakings; that because banking business is connected with big business and large capitalists and persons who have so much of influence, therefore, the irresistible conclusion would be that this Government had favoured such classes and discriminated against those who were poor, who were not so resourceful, who could not fight their cases. Therefore, I warn the Government to take note of this that because nationalisation is going on, that because these cases are to accrue, they should be cautious enough to safeguard themselves from that criticism; that discontent would be there and the Government shall not be able to pay that compensation. We are acting on a principle which we shall not be able to adhere to and then we will open ourselves to the charge of discrimination, and distinction in certain ventures. This is the second point. I feel that the compensation that we are paying is much too high and it is not warranted by any circumstance.

Then, we have said that the second object is to provide rural credit. We have been told that there would be 400 branches opened. It is quite welcome. It would have so many branches, but so far as we can see that certainly this Bank would not be able to provide rural credit directly to the peasants. Our Finance Minister held out high hopes that he wants to recreate rural economy, to regerminate the rural areas and he had so many hopes for the fulfilment of which he has only procreated this much, these provisions that we have got. And, I may tell him frankly that this production or procreation is quite inadequate, because it would not afford that facility to the rural areas that he has in mind. Even now, with the passing of this Bill, it would be the co-operative bank that would be available to the agriculturist who is in the village. I admit that larger funds might be placed by this Bank at the disposal of those co-operatives which are working there. So far as those co-operatives are concerned, more than one Member has already emphasised that they have not proved successful. They have not done their job and sometimes the peasant has found it rather more hard to go to them—the co-operative banks—because of the rigidity in recovery, the stringent measures that are adopted at the time when the peasant has to pay back that amount. He finds himself at the mercy of the moneylender

again, to charge such interest as he likes and the poor man is helpless. So long as our social system continues, there are certain things that are required to be done and the peasant goes to the co-operative bank. But, the co-operative bank has got that rigidity that only for certain things like bullocks, seeds and such things he can get a loan. Therefore, he has to change that need. The real necessity is that he wants to have his daughter married but then he has to say that he wants to buy a pair of bullocks. And, when he has spent that money, certainly, he could not have larger gain from his land because he has not got the bullocks. So, he is helpless that he cannot pay in time. Therefore, at the time the co-operative bank wants the money back he would find that he is again at the mercy of the same money lender who would utilise that opportunity and helplessness at the moment and would charge usurious interest from him. Therefore, unless that system also is changed along with this rejuvenation or this recreation, perhaps, these dreams may not be realised. Therefore, other measures are to be adopted along with this and the present Bill would not go far enough to have all those dreams realised as are in the minds of the Finance Minister.

I have one more point to bring to the notice of the House. There is clause 48 which says:—

> "The Central Government may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties particularly in relation to transition from the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, to the provisions of this Act, by order, direct that this Act shall, during such period as may be specified in such order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as it may deem expedient."

I think it is too wide a power that is being given in delegated legislation. The explanation at the end is that when the Imperial Bank was constituted such powers were taken. But, I would bring to the notice of this House that then the circumstances were different. The Central Government and the Executive were much more powerful and they wanted all the powers concentrated in the executive. Now, we have got this Parliament which is in session for most of the period. If they have such wide powers to change and modify or alter anything so far as a law of the Parliament is concerned, then, I do not feel there is any necessity of passing any law; that can be done by themselves even. When we pass this law, these powers should not be left with the executive. It may be said that it is required for one year. But my submission is that this delegation is very wide and it should be restricted.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I must frankly confess that I was greatly surprised at the speeches of the hon. Shri Gadgil and my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh. Sir, they have quoted the Prime Minister as having intended that fair compensation might not be paid. I do not have the speeches which he made on the floor of this House, but, if my recollection is correct, he again and again emphasised that Government do intend to pay fair compensation whenever any property is to be nationalised. I do not remember if Shri Gadgil was a Member of the Joint Committee which went into the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, but, I was a Member of the Joint Committee. And, I must say that although we decided to place this question of compensation outside the purview of law courts, the intention of everybody was that fair compensation, as far as it is possible, should be paid in the event of nationalisation.

Shri S. S. More: That is not a correct statement.

Shri Bansal: That is my statement, you can have your say. The proof that what I am saying is correct is before you in the form of this Bill.

What are the methods of giving compensation? What are the precedents that we have got? We have got the precedent of the nationalisation

[Shri Bansal]

of the Reserve Bank. We paid there compensation at the rate of average of the market prices of the shares that were ruling in the country over a period of the last 12 months. In the case of the nationalisation of the Air transport companies, we changed that procedure for the mere reason, to favour the shareholders, because, if they had been paid the market quotation, they would have been very much worse off. The other precedent which I have and which I would like the hon. Members sitting on that side to note is that of the nationalisation of the Bank of England. That nationalisation was done by the Labour Government in the United Kingdom when Dr. Dalton was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The compensation that was paid was on the basis of 23 years return to the shareholder. I would quote from Mr. Dalton's own speech. He said:

> "The Bank of England has maintained an unchanged dividend of 12 per cent. over the past twenty-five years, nine 1922. This Bill therefore provides that the stock-holders shall receive a suitable quantity of the new Government 3 per cent. stock so as to assure to them the same income as they get now at least till the year 1966 when the Treasury will have the right to redeem this new stock at par."

There is another point. My hon. friends on the opposite side, including my hon. friend Shri Gadgil who is fortunately not on the opposite side, seem to feel that this compensation is being given to a few, rich, bloated individuals. May I invite their attention to the face that there are over 10,000 shareholders of the Imperial Bank? The exact number on 31st December, 1954 was 10,743. Another fact, which Shri S. S. More will do well to remember and note is. ....

An Hon. Member: Why Shri S. S. More?

Shri Bansal: Because he has been interrupting me.

Shri S. S. More: You are inviting my interruptions.

Shri Bansal: ...that the number of shareholders who hold 1 to 10 shares is as much as 7,256.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Is it a fact that these are very poor people?

Shri Bansal: Persons holding shares to the extent of Rs. 5000, I won't call them rich.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): The hon. Member is giving figures which are not available to us. May I know whether he has any idea of the total number of shares held by persons each of whom has shares worth above Rs. 10,000?

Shri Bansal: I may say that those people who hold shares worth Rs. 5000 number 7,256, that is 69 per cent. Those persons who hold more than 100 shares are only 338, that is 3 per cent. of the total. The remaining 28 per cent. come within this range, holding 10 to 100 shares.

Another thing which has got to be remembered is that there are 342 trusts and companies who hold these shares. There may be provident funds, there may be trusts, there may be charitable trusts, there may be companies in which, again, there may be shareholders. This view that this compensation is being paid to a few rich individuals is a misguided one. It is not born out by the facts which are absolutely authentic.

What are we paying? We are paying up to Rs. 10,000 maximum in cash. After that, the Bill lays down that the compensation will be either in the form of shares or in the form of such securities and the value thereof computed with reference to their market value shall be such as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. I take it that this will be about 3 per cent or 3½ per cent.

As against this what have the shareholders been getting during the last few years. They have been getting 4·4 per cent in 1947, 5·5 per cent in 1948, 6·2 per cent in 1951, 6 per cent in 1952, 5·9 per cent in 1953 and 6·3 per cent in 1954. As against this, we are going to give them bonds and or shares. I do not know what will be the dividend that would be declared on these shares. If they will be getting bonds, they will perhaps get 3½ per cent. I would like the House to please bear these facts in mind before criticising the terms of compensation.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Six per cent on what basis ?

Shri Bansal: On the basis of 16 per cent dividend; on the basis of the market price of the shares.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): He is talking of the yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sixteen per cent on the face value, equates to 6½ per cent on the market price. As the Hon. Member has so carefully gathered so many figures, has he got any figures to show during the periods when groups of shares were purchased, the shares in the hands of the same individuals purchased 20 years ago.?

Shri Bansal: That would be difficult to find. One would have to go into the share registers of the Imperial Bank and wade through 10,000 or 11,000 entries. This is a task which can be more appropriately taken up by the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank. I think it will be a research worth undertaking.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: A note containing this information may be circulated to the Members today. It is the duty of the Finance Minister to do that.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): May we know the percentage of shares that are ever transferred?

Shri Bansal: There is another point about the compensation business. Friends have quoted here the instance of zamidari abolition. As I was saying the other day, in my opinion, two wrongs do not make one right. But, the fact which we have to determine is this: whether we are going to allow the private sector to play its part or whether we think that things have come to a position where it has to be treated like the zamindaris. If the House decides that the private sector has come to a stage when it is to be treated like the zamindari, you can pay whatever compensation you like. If the House comes to the conclusion that the private sector has a great part to play, that investment has a great part to play, that investment has yet to be directed in certain selected channels in the private sector, I am afraid, you will have to pay compensation which is just and fair, so that investment in the private sector is maintained.

Having devoted this much of time to the question of compensation, I would just like to bring one more point to the notice of the House. When we take the assets of any company or anybody, what you have to see is what is the total asset you are taking up. Here, in the case of the Imperial Bank, I am told that there are huge secret reserves. I am referring to this because friends in this House have said that compensation amounting to Rs.19 crores is being paid to the shareholders. I have the balance-sheet before me and from that I find that in the investment portfolio of the Imperial Bank, as at the end of December 1954, there is a sum of Rs. 108 crores. But that is at original cost. They include securities bought as far back as 1920 or 1921 and a large number of other securities, savings certificates and such other assets. They all total Rs. 108 crores. I do not know what will be their market price today. To put an average will also be risky. Unless Government tell us what is the extent of secret reserves, it will be very difficult for one to find out as to whether the undertaking which is being taken over by Government now is worth more than the amount of compensation. My own view is that we are here taking over an institution, the value of which is much more than the

[Shri Bansal]

amount of compensation which is being paid.

Then I would come to one or two allied questions relevant in the context of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. When the Reserve Bank came into being, the Imperial Bank was allowed to undertake exchange banking operations. This was in pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. In fact, a big controversy raged on that occasion as to whether the Imperial Bank itself should be allowed to go into exchange banking business or there should be a completely Indian exchange bank. Shri Nailini Ranjan Sarkar in a Minute of Dissent wanted an Indian exchange bank to be floated forthwith. In a minority report led by Shri Purushotamdas Thakurdas the same view was expressed. But the majority was in favour of giving conditional permission to the Imperial Bank with the result that the Imperial Bank Act was amended and it was allowed to enter into exchange banking business. What I want to know is whether after its conversion into a State Bank, exchange banking business will be possible. Will exchange banking business not suffer? If it is the intention of Government that the exchange banking business of the Imperial Bank should suffer, and if it is going to suffer, then what steps are Government taking so that the Indian banks may succeed in transacting exchange banking business in an increasing measure? As you know, in this country exchange banking business is done mainly by foreign banks and I believe that unless insurance, foreign exchange banking and shipping are in Indian hands, Indian industries and commerce cannot develop properly. Therefore, what I would like to know from the Finance Minister is whether he has this picture of the development of exchange banking before him, within the framework of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank.

I find from the Bill that there will be two deputy managing directors of the State Bank. Presumably, one will be for the commercial side and the other for the rural side. I have absolutely no quarrel, and it may be that the gentleman who would be looking into the commercial side would also be looking to the exchange side. But my suggestion would be that there may be three deputy managing directors so that one of them could look to this aspect of exchange banking. If that is not the intention of Government, if they think that the State Bank cannot devote much of its energy to exchange banking, then my suggestion would be that he should call a meeting of leading banks in the country and discuss with them the pros and cons as to how to develop exchange banking so that we no longer remain under the thumb of foreign exchange banks which are even now dominating over our country's foreign trade.

The House is very heartily approving this measure. I also add my voice to this chorus of praise at the taking over of the Imperial Bank. But I would like to know if this simple fact of the Imperial Bank being converted into the State Bank is going to bring on this earth that El Dorado which the Finance Minister pictures. From the speech of the hon. the Finance Minister and the manner in which he introduced this Bill, it appeared that this would be the panacea for all the ills that exist in our rural economy today. I would take a humbler view of this ill, important though it is, because in my opinion extension of credit facilities in the rural area is just one aspect of this big complicated and complex question of revitalising our rural economy. If this nationalisation of the Imperial Bank acts as a catalytic agent, I think the purpose would have been more than served. But if we are going to tackle all these problems of our rural areas, of our cottage industries, then I would humbly suggest that the hon. Minister has to take a number of other measures, as was pointed out by my hon. friends,

Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Asoka Mehta and others. From the Bill—I have gone through it very carefully—I do not know what steps besides opening about 400 branches in some of the rural areas are going to be taken.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. South): It would be only in divisions and headquarters.

Shri Bansal: It seems to me that this bank will be acting as a banker to other banks, particularly, co-operative and other credit institutions in the rural areas. So far so good. But may I know what attempts are being made to co-ordinate our indigenous banking system in the framework of this State Bank? What attempts are being made to integrate the institution of *shroffs* with this new banking set-up, because unless that is done, I am afraid the desired result will not be achieved, and we will not have done any more than taking over a credit institution which has served the country well so far.

What I feel is that the taking over of this institution will really usher in for the Finance Minister a period of some hard thinking. Firstly, it is a question of organisation—it is not a simple question of taking over now and thinking that everything will be all right in our rural sector. Secondly, it is a question of personnel. I would like to know what attempts are being made, what steps are being taken to see that the right type of personel is available in all these 400 and odd branches that will be opened up. Then, may I know what will be the method of recruitment to these high posts that will be created to look after these various branches, head offices, local head offices and central offices of the bank? While speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Production Ministry, I had occasion to point out that it may be that the Union Public Service Commission is not in great favour as far as some of these government departments are concerned, but that some arrangements, some institutions will have to be set up so that proper recruitment is made without favour or prejudice to these highly important undertakings that Government are going to set up in rapid succession.

Finally one more point and that is in regard to the board of directors. I know from the Bill that there would be certain directors nominated by the shareholders and there will be others who will be nominated by the Government of India. The same provisions exists in the Reserve Bank of India Act. Here I find that in the northern region where there ought to have been two directors on the central board, there is only one director at present. I have heard complaints from the people of this region which extends from U. P. to Rajasthan and Kashmir that for reasons unknown to them their representation has been cut down from two to one. I am mentioning this because I would not like this kind of thing to happen in the case of the Imperial Bank and when nominations are made by the Government of India they will bear in mind that adequate representation has to be given to every region.

I have only one point more with regard to the local head offices. I understand that at present, the Imperial Bank has its head office in Bombay for six months and then it works as a head office in Calcutta for the remaining period. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee also pointed out that there is need for opening some more local head offices and I would suggest that at least one more local office should be opened. in Delhi and if necessary other local head offices may also be opened. I have nothing more to add and I wish this State Bank well. I must say that Shri A. C. Guha can take legitimate pride in the fact this measure is being ushered in by him.

Shri Altekar: Taking over of the Imperial Bank is not an end in itself; it is only a means to an end. It is only an enabling measure. Government itself is nationalised and other vital

[Shri Altekar]

institutions in the country will also have to follow the same path. There is some lamentation in some quarters regarding the extinction of the Imperial Bank but they should be a little more discreet. The old British Government has gone and National Government has come. They should now adjust themselves to the new order. The old order changeth giving place to new. As a matter of fact, there are many institutions now for the people and in the interest of the people because we have a welfare government. This bank also will have to become a State Bank and so this legislation is being enacted. These things are bound to come. We need not lament over them.

जा हारिये जाय ना आगले बसे रायिबो कतो आरे ।

That which is destined to go, how long can you hold it? How long can you detain it? It will have to go. That is the position. One must become agreeable to it. It is transition through which we are passing and therefore, I would say that we have now to accommodate ourselves to the situation that obtains in the country. We should understand the signs of the times.

We have got the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and they have made certain recommendations. In this they have also said that the time is very critical and their recommendations should be implemented as early as possible because in 1930 and onwards there was a depression and the debt of the agriculturists was mounting up. Certain legislative measures were there to relieve the distress of the agriculturists such as tenancy laws and some debt relief acts and so on and they gave a certain amount of relief but the greatest relief came when there was the Second World War. There was then a rise in prices and on account of these inflated prices, many of the agriculturists wiped out their debts and they were in a much better position. That was the situation for about ten years. Thereafter, again there began a fall in prices and the Committee says that even during the year of their survey the situation was getting more critical. They have in all investigated the conditions in 75 districts and they note that in 20 of these districts, there was a rise in the debt to the extent of 50 per cent; in 30 districts it was from 50 to 100 per cent, in 19 districts from 100 to 200 per cent. and in five districts over 200 per cent. In not a single district was there a reduction of debt. We have to take prompt and most effective measures Something was said in this House about the compensation to shareholders and about those people who were masters of the Imperial Bank. In order to understand the situation properly, I would like to point out and give a picture of the rural area and the conditions there. It should also be placed before this House in a very effective manner. I would like to give the picture at a glance from what they have shown in the first volume of their Report. We have got only a summary of it, but, that also gives a very clear idea.

In the majority of districts, the indebtedness of the cultivator was high —from 50 to 90 per cent. In the case of non-cultivators, it was from 30-70 per cent. In 30 per cent. of the villages, the debt was Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 on average and in the case of non-cultivators, it was somewhat less. So far as these various cultivators are concerned, the committee has divided them into ten categories. The first three relate to the upper strata, the middle strata are the next four and the lower strata are the last three. So far as the indebtedness of the first three is concerned, it was ten per cent of the value of their assets and their assets are to the extent of about Rs. 8,400 on average. In connection with the general indebtedness in many districts, it is 25 per cent of the assets and their assets are on average Rs. 5,400. In eight of the districts the indebtedness exceeded the value of the land itself.

In order to understand the proper significance of this indebtedness, we should also know the income. About 50

per cent of the farmers produce crops worth Rs. 600. Two-thirds of the farmers in the higher strata had an income of more than Rs. 400 and in the lower strata it was less than that. The extent of the land cultivated on an average was from five acres per family to 60 acres, and the income was from less than Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 and the yield per acre was from Rs. 20 to Rs. 140. But with this income, what was the financial condition and what was the actual condition of the families? In almost two-thirds of the districts, those in the first decile had a positive balance, that is, after defraying all expenses, family and agricultural expenses, they had some surplus left in their hands. In 35 districts, on the whole, they had a negative balance. Generally a small surplus of Rs. 20 was there in the case of the second and third deciles and in the case of the middle fourth decile and last 3, there was a negative balance. Altogether, I have rather a sad tale to tell in connection with my friends from Madras. 55 per cent of the cultivators in every district in Madras in the lower strata and 45 per cent of the cultivators in every district in Madras from the upper strata have a negative balance. I shall give figures in order to make you understand the actual expenditure which they have to make as compared to the value of their produce. It is 125 per cent of the produce for a cultivator who had an income of Rs. 200 only or less than that. It is 80 per cent in the case of one whose produce was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 and it is 60 to 70 per cent in the case of one whose produce was worth more than Rs. 400. In all these 75 districts, the cash expenditure amounted to Rs. 280 on an average. This was 57 per cent of the total expenses. The rest 43 per cent was from their owned fodder, manure, seed etc. Of total cash expenditure, 24 per cent was spent on wages, 25 per cent on fodder, 10 per cent on seed and 8 per cent only on manure and the rest was spent on revenue, rent interest, and so on.

I would next like to point out a peculiar situation in certain areas. In Uttar Pradesh, there is 30 per cent expense on seeds as again the all-India figure of 10 per cent. In Assam and Bengal, the expense on wages is 40 per cent as against the all-India average of 24 per cent. In PEPSU and Punjab, fodder expense is 50 per cent as against 21 per cent for all India. As a result of that, in these areas like Punjab and Rajasthan, what do some of the agriculturists do? They sell their bullocks when the season is over and again purchase them when the season starts again. They do so because they have no capacity to feed the bullocks which they possess.

Now, the size of expenditure is Rs. 780 in connection with the upper strata and Rs. 210 in connection with lower strata. So far as manure is concerned, they spend very little because they can go on cultivating without spending anything on manure or very little on it, as they have nothing with them to spare. They are very poor and therefore they are not in a position to pay sufficiently and to have manure which is necessary for the purposes of agriculture.

So far as cash receipts are concerned, two-thirds of the cash receipts for the upper strata are from the sale of crops and fodder and 15 per cent from wages. For the lower strata, one-third is got from crops and fodder and 45 per cent from wages. In Ratnagiri and Ballia district, 50 per cent comes from wages. Members of the family who go to cities and in other industrial or commercial centres are getting money, and supporting themselves and remitting to their families whatever they can spare. Therefore, as a matter of fact the actual expense in the case of the poor cultivators is more than what they really produce, but yet they somehow or other make both ends meet.

Then, with respect to borrowings that they have from various sources, 28 per cent is for the purpose of purchase of land and other capital expenditure. So far as lands are concerned, they are mostly purchased by those in the upper strata only. Then 50 per cent for family expenses such as for

[Shri Altekar]

marriage, clothes, sickness, and so on. Ten per cent goes away for expenditure in connection with farming. So far as family expenditure is concerned, in the lower strata, they have to borrow to an extent of 60 per cent; it is 50 per cent for the middle group and 41 per cent in the higher group. Now, do they, as a matter of fact, actually spend sufficiently for the purpose of cultivating their lands? What are their needs and what do they actually spend in the upper strata? What is really required for the purpose of spending on agriculture? Well, they are able to spend only to the extent of two-thirds in the upper strata and only to the extent of one-third in the lower strata. In the case of live-stocks the position is reverse. What they should have spent is less, but what they actually spent is more than two and a half times, because their holdings are small and they have to purchase bullocks but there is no sufficient land for the purposes of cultivation. Therefore, the situation becomes rather very difficult for them, and the expenditure incurred in connection with the live-stock is quite out of proportion in the lower strata.

All these various figures which are given by the Committee go to show that the situation in the rural areas is very appalling. Therefore, we ought to make great effort and devise effective means to give them proper and sufficient credit so that they can produce the necessary foodgrains and other crops for the purposes of consumption at home and also for industry and so on. How is it possible? That can only be possible if there is a system which can give them credit on easy terms and promptly. How do they fair under the present system? So far as Government aid is concerned, it is only 3·3 per cent and that also is not being given at the proper time. The co-operative institutions also give only a very small quota. That comes also to only 3·1 per cent. But the borrowings made from agriculturist and professional money-lenders amount to 69·7 per cent. They exact high rates of interest. Borrowings from traders and commission agents are to an extent of about 5·5 per cent of the total requirements. But they purchase their produce at a very low price. So, on the one hand, there is a high rate of interest which is charged by the money-lenders and on the other hand, low prices are paid to them by the traders. Therefore, the Committee recommends that there should be a State Bank whereby the Government would be in a position to give easy and effective credit to those agriculturists and that the State should have a partnership in these co-operative concerns at all levels and that the money should be easily made available to them.

I suggest that the All India Warehousing Corporation should be established as early as possible whereby warehouses could be built and the crops of the agriculturists could be taken over there and they will be getting proper prices for their produce. Various suggestions have been made but the most important point that has been suggested is that there should be an approach towards credit-worthiness in the modern sense of the term. A modern outlook must be there so far as the credit that has to be given to the agriculturists is concerned. It is this. Up to this time, advances were being made by looking to the actual paying capacity, as it stands, at that time, but what is to be done hereafter is this: after calculating the paying capacity, if certain advances are made to those people and if they use them for the purposes of improving their agriculture, ultimately their credit will be more as they will get higher produce and out of that they will be paying back. That is a new orientation of credit-worthiness. This outlook of credit-worthiness, as they recommend, should be followed.

2 P.M.

So far as certain sections which are destitute are concerned, we should see whether in spite of the changes that we propose in the new measure, we could help them in any way. They have

got very meagre land and they have only very poor possessions. So they can never be helped merely by any credit institution that may be started or reorganised in the country. So, the Committee says that rural industries and various types of other avenues should be opened up for them, and if these destitute peasants are carried over to these new occupations, and new outlets then alone their lot will improve to some extent. That also will not be enough. As I have said in my speech on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, even great industries will have to be decentralised and carried into the interior in the various States, so that employment could be provided for these unemployed people in the rural area. Only if that is done, the situation can be properly tackled, and the citizens of the country will attain a prosperous condition.

I therefore beg to submit that all these things should be considered in the proper perspective and should be properly encouraged, and a credit system should be devised which will be able and effective to give support and help to the peasants in all these various spheres. Then alone it will be possible to have real progress in our country, and we will have made a proper approach to the whole situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Dr. Krishnaswami, I would like to say a word. The hon. Speaker has already announced that this consideration stage should be concluded by 3-45 P.M. I ascertained from the hon. Minister and he wants as much as 45 minutes. That means that other hon. Members can carry on only till 3 P.M. I can call four hon. Members, and each one of them will confine himself to 15 minutes.

Shri Achuthan: You can reduce it to 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be too small.

Shri Achuthan: It will be almost the same matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I am concerned, if among themselves they agree to have 5 minutes each, I have no quarrel. But I shall allow 15 minutes and not more than 15 minutes only, to any hon. Member. Thus, four more Members can be called.

Shri Bansal: May I just say a word? Our original understanding was that 12 hours were being given for the first reading. 20 hours have been given in all for this Bill, and I do not see many amendments, and so 12 hours should be given for the first reading, so that we can get two more nours, and the Members who want to speak can speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. But earlier in the day, I understand that the hon. Speaker has said, that this will conclude at 3-45 P.M. Since the hon. Minister wants 45 minutes, hon. Members must conclude by 3 P.M. I cannot extend.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I shall refer to a few of the issues raised in the debate briefly. I believe the main justification for nationalising the Imperial Bank is that the State would have at its command a developed banking instrument with a rich reservior of talent and experience—an instrument which would be available for expanding rural credit, and improving the lot of the peasant. The difficulty of starting a new State Bank has been considerably minimised. All the teething troubles which any new bank would have had to face may be expected to be surmounted.

I have, however, to enter an objection at the manner in which this Bill has been introduced. At the fag end of the Session an important Bill—the importance of which would be realised by the fact of a preamble being included in it—is to be passed by this House. We have had no opportunity of discussing the All India Rural Credit Survey Report on the basis of which this Bill has been introduced. We have had no opportunity to discuss the many debatable propositions advanced in that report. It would have been fair to this House if we had been given an oppor-

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

tunity of discussing these proposals and Government would even now be well advised in the near future to allot a day or two for the purpose of discussing the proposals embodied in that report. It has been our experience of late to witness the scant regard with which Parliament is being treated by the Government.

At the outset, I should like to clear my attitude on one or two subjects of importance. My hon. friend Shri Gadgil is not here. In the course of his speech he pointed out that the State was absolutely generous to the shareholders. I do not agree with him there, and I shall tell him the reason. Compensation is not the major issue, notwithstanding the great amount of attention.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly resume his seat. I am sorry I have to disturb him and intervene. I find that a number of names has been given to me of hon. Members who would all like to speak on the consideration motion. 10 hours were allotted for the consideration motion. In all 20 hours have been allotted for this Bill, and ½ hour for the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill is also included in these 20 hours. Less ½ hour, we have 19½ hours left for this Bill. Up to 3-45 P.M. we would only be completing 10 hours, and we shall still have 9½ hours left. Do we want 9½ hours for the clause by clause consideration? I leave it to the House, because I find a number of hon. Members have given their names already, and they are anxious to speak. I would like to go by the desire of the House.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Both together may be 20 hours.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): May I say this? At the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that 20 hours would be given to this Bill. First, the suggestion was that 10 hours should go for the first reading, and 10 hours should go to the second and third readings. But ultimately, I think it was on the suggestion of Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, it was agreed that 12 hours might be given for the first reading, and 8 hours for the second and third readings. And that was more or less the general consensus of opinion in the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then, we can extend this by two hours. Is that not so?

Sardar Hukam Singh: This has been the procedure here that if the overall limit is not exceeded, the House can adjust it in that way. There is no harm in that. Moreover, we find that there are not many amendments to the clauses, and so the clauses may not take a very long time. So, if you would permit.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am entirely in the hands of the House. Just this morning at about 11-45 or so, the Hon. Speaker has said that this will conclude at 3-45 P.M. So he would have considered all these aspects and then come to a conclusion. If, however, now the House is of opinion that 2 hours more—or 3 or 4 more hours, whatever it is I have no objection—may be had.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Two more hours.

An Hon. Member: Two hours will be enough.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Originally this motion had to be concluded by 3-45 P.M. Now this will go on till 5-45 P.M. The hon. Minister will start his reply at 5 P.M. We are sitting today up to 6 P.M.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think it may be better if in those 15 minutes the Insurance (Amendment) Bill is taken up and disposed of. Instead of having my speech bifurcated on two days I would start tomorrow. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill will not take even 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 15 minutes is all right for that. But what about the rest?

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall make my speech tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is also the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: That will follow tomorrow after my speech.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): After the hon. Minister's speech, the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill will be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister does not reply today, we shall have an hour left at the fag end. It is already agreed that the House should sit till six o'clock. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill will take only 15 minutes, and so that will conclude at 5-15 P.M.

Shri Raghavachari: There was a suggestion made by the Speaker that since 15 minutes have been saved from the question Hour the House might as well adjourn at 5-45 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then half hour is left. We will take up the Hindu Marriage Bill?

Shri A. C. Guha: If the first reading stage is to continue up to 5-45 P.M. then I think it includes my speech also. In that case I can start at 5 P.M. and finish by 5-45 P.M. That will be all right. In the remaining 15 minutes, the Insurance (Amendment) Bill could be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister would not be hustled. He can go on for all the 45 minutes.

I find therefore that the general agreement or rather the general desire of the House seems to be that the discussion of the consideration stage may be carried on till 5-45 P.M. when it will be concluded. The hon Minister will start his reply at 5 P.M.

I shall stick on to the time-limit for the speeches, namely 15 minutes for each hon. Member, unless he wants to give some time to other Members and curtails his time to 10 minutes, according to his own discretion.

The time taken in this discussion will be excluded from that given to Dr. Krishnaswami.

Shri S. S. More: He will be compensated.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Compensation that is proposed to be given by the State, is fair, adequate and proper. If a shareholder has a share worth Rs. 1,765, there are two courses open to him. Assuming, of course, that the value of the amount that he holds in shares exceeds the ten thousand limit, he can invest in shares of the new State Bank. Since only 45 per cent of the shares of the proposed bank would be available to the public it follows that not all the scrips issued to him would be State Bank shares. He will have to take Government securities, and he will have to take such securities not because he wants to have them but because he has no other alternative. My hon. friend Shri Bansal referred to trustee securities held by institutions and other bodies which had hitherto invested in the Imperial Bank. Their position might be slightly difficult in the future But it is possible, by judicious investment to alter investments so that the same amount of yield as before is obtained. What I am seeking to point out is that, today the Government has attempted by this particular scheme of compensation to assure the shareholder the same or similar amount of yield that he would have obtained from investment in Imperial Bank shares. This is fair but let us remember that the current yield represents what the shareholders are getting out of the Imperial Bank.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

What they would obtain if the Imperial Bank went into liquidation would be much greater than under the present scheme. Paying compensation to the shareholder an amount

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

which gives him the same or similar yield is not the same as giving full compensation for equity.

Hon. Members have referred to the hidden reserves and secret resources which had been built up through a period of many years by the Imperial Bank. I should like to throw some light on this question as many of my colleagues seem to labour under a misapprehension. What we call the hidden reserves are nothing else but the appreciation in value of past investments which had been made by the Imperial Bank and also the increase in value of investment due to certain rules of accounting which are necessarily insisted upon in the case of banks having been followed by the Imperial Bank. Investments made by banks are reckoned at cost or marketing value whichever is lower and in the case of the Imperial Bank wise and judicious investment has resulted in the investments reckoned at cost value being appreciably less than their market value. I submit that so far as hidden reserves are concerned, the shareholder would have no possibility of obtaining anything out of them. We should not attempt to read into what has been done more than what is warranted. It is right that the Government has not given him full compensation for equity. When we analyse the amount proposed to be paid it will be found that the difference between the amount given to the shareholder and the value of the assets of the Imperial Bank represents the gain accruing to the State from nationalisation. The amount available to the State would work out to something like Rs. 14.5 crores to Rs. 15 crores on an under estimate and Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 23 crores on a moderate estimate. This surely is a gain which has accrued to the State. It is the nucleus, as it were which will fall in the hands of the State for expanding rural banking. In anotner sense it represents the contribution that the shareholders are making to rural banking a contribution the Government was legitimately bound to take advantage of for the purpose of expanding rural credit. I want this point to be remembered because there has been a great deal of loose talk about the amount of compensation having been generous. It has not been generous. What we have done is to follow the directive principles of our Constitution without ruining the shareholder, what we have done is to reconcile the demands of social engineering with the claims of the individual.

My grievance, however, against the Government is that we have not obtained a clear idea or even a rudimentary account of how they are going to set about the task of rural development. Shri Arun Chandra Guha pointed out in his speech that 400 branches of the new State Bank would be opened. But what is to be their constitution? What functions would they perform in the future? Would they be like the old banks only attracting deposits? Obviously if this is the purpose, then we need not have gone to the bother of nationalising the Imperial Bank. Having the technical personnel available it is the duty of the Government to indicate at least in outline how credit is to be given to the farmer. It is a point of view which I like to urge with a certain amount of strength because I feel that there are no indications given in the Bill as to what is going to be the positive programme of the Government in the next three years or thereabout.

A reference was made to the All India Rural Credit Survey and many hon. Members have paid tribute to the Report that has been drawn up by very distinguished men who are members of that Committee. I yield to none in my admiration of those who are members of that Committee, but I must point out that there are many portions of the Report which are very debatable. They use vague phrases such as 'integrated approach' and also what they call 'state partnership of co-operative enterprise'. I believe that words, unless they are translated into action, would mean little or nothing

and so far as this Report is concerned there are many places where I have found that their approach has been vitiated by a certain amount of cussedness. I say it without any hesitation and I would wish the Government also to ponder over the implications of some of the proposals that have been put forward in the All India Rural Credit Survey.

In the Bill the enabling provision clause 31 (c) gives to the Government power to authorise acquisition of other State associated banks. I take exception to this clause in the form in which it is worded. In future the Central Government will be in a position to acquire assets of the various State-associated banks such as the Bank of Mysore, for instance, which has to its credit a very fine record of achievement. I want to make it clear that it is not right that the Government or the State Bank should acquire if it pleases them. Government should take into its confidence Parliament. Parliament must after all be in a position to find out whether there is any need for taking over the State-associated banks and integrating them into one structure. It is here that I differ radically from the authors of the All India Rural Credit Survey. For on page 351 they have adduced arguments which are not conformable either to the canons of logic or justice. Is it necessary to take over all the State-associated banks? There are two factors which should weigh with the authorities concerned when they embark on this scheme. It is only if lack of adequate resources fetters the activities of the State Bank that we should acquire these State-associated banks.

Today, as has been recognised by previous speakers, it is clear that we have chosen to nationalise a bank which commands a little over 19 to 20 per cent of the commercial banking structure. If we go about our job properly, if we are able to make suitable progress then there would be a sound case for acquiring the various State-associated banks. And, after all what would be the assets of the various State-associated banks amount to? They would amount to, in my opinion, not more than 45 to 50 crores of rupees. Therefore, unless we are able to make a success of the State Bank in the next three years, it would be totally inappropriate to think of swallowing up the different State-associated banks.

I should like to mention briefly to the House my disagreement with the basic approach adoped by the committee. It seems to suffer from the illusion that unless there is a monopoly of credit no progress is possible. I feel that many of the State-associated banks should be given an opportunity to extend rural credit and should be given facilities. In the Reserve Bank we have an institution which can control their activities properly. If this is done, more can be achieved, and healthy competition would serve to give the citizen an idea of the relative efficiencies of the two types of institutions.

Reference has been made to money-lenders. I hold no brief for money-lenders. They are an acquisitive lot and have not contributed their share to our quota of progress. But, why has this occurred? It is because they enjoyed a monopoly advantage in the past that they were able to charge extortinate rates of interest. I do not see anywhere in this Bill or the report the possibilities of an integration of these various credit agencies examined. The money-lender, certainly, in future cannot be a formidable obstacle as is imagined by the authors of the Rural Credit Survey. If the State Bank is able administratively to extend rural credit to a large extent in quick time, it should be good enough to check the malpractices of money-lenders. It is nothing but cussedness to think that we can ignore any particular credit agency. All credit agencies will have to be utilised to the full for the purpose of giving credit to the peasant on reasonable terms and of making him solvent.

Co-operative societies have not been able to make headway. They have been handicapped for the simple reason of

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

only fairly solvent peasants being able to get credit. What should be the relation that should subsist between the new State Bank and the co-operative banks? All these things will have to be gone into by this House and I hope that at least when the consideration stage of the Bill comes, clause 31(c) would be properly worded so that Parliament may be given an opportunity to examine the powers which should be given the new bank.

There is a feeling that the Government by obtaining such vast powers intends to bureaucratise the State Bank. This extreme bureaucratisation would be an unmixed evil. As has been pointed out by you, Sir, when you spoke today, certain sections make it possible for the Government to enjoy despotic authority. I think that would be a very evil day for us. For one thing it will spell disaster to the State Bank that it should be considered a subordinate branch of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): जब श्री गुहा साहब इस बिल के ऊपर अपनी तकरीर कर रहे थे तो मुझ को श्री गाडगिल की वह तकरीर याद आयी जो उन्हों ने डी० वी० सी० के बारे में जिक्र करते हुए की थी । उन्हों ने हमारे रोबरू यह नक्शा खींचा था कि D.V.C. के बिल पास करने से नये सिरे से जमीन पर स्वर्ग आने वाला है यहां लहलहाते हुए खेत होंगे, यहां पर लोग सुखी हो जायेंगे, और यहां पर फिर से राम राज्य आ जायगा । वैसा ही नक्शा श्री गुहा साहब ने हमारे सामने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए खींचा ।

मैं गुहा साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन के जिम्मे यह अहम काम पड़ा । उन्हों ने अपनी सारी उम्र इस देश को रिवोल्यूशनाइज करने में बितायी है और वही बातें उन्हों ने इस बिल में दी हैं । लेकिन अगर इन की आधी बातें भी दुरुस्त हो जायें तो मैं समझूंगा कि हमारे देश के अन्दर गुहा साहब भागीरथ की तरह से आये कि जिस का नक्शा मैं पूरे तौर पर पेश भी नहीं कर सकता । मुझे उन के साथ हमदर्दी है कि उन का इमेजीनेशन बहुत दूर तक जाता है ।

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : हम को आशावादी होना चाहिये । निराशावादी होने से क्या फायदा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं भी आशावादी हूं और इसी से मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूं । लेकिन जो नक्शा उन्हों ने खींचा है, देखना है कि वह नक्शा इस बिल से कहां तक पूरा होता है ।

मैं ने जब इस बिल को पढ़ा तो न तो मुझे इस के अन्दर रूरल क्रेडिट नजर आया और न वह नक्शा नजर आया कि यहां नये सिरे से बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज मिलेंगी । इस में कोआपरेटिव बैंकिंग का सिर्फ दो बार जिक्र है । वह भी यह कि एक तो यह बैंक कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स का ऐजेंट हो सकेगा दूसरे यह कोआपरेटिव बैंक को वाइंड अप कर सकेगा और उस के काम को स्मूदन कर सकेगा । इस के अलावा सारे बिल में इस का और कोई जिक्र नहीं है ।

एक छोटी सी किताब हमारे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हम को मुहय्या की है । मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, और इस में मैं डा० कृष्णस्वामी के साथ एग्री करता हूं कि इस मामले में हम लोगों के साथ बड़ी ज्यादती की गई है । एक बहुत बड़ी किताब बनी । उस के बेसिस पर यह बिल आया और उसी के बेसिस पर गुहा साहब ने हम को सारे का सारा नक्शा खींच कर दिखाया । लेकिन इस किताब की तीन चार कापियां ही लाइब्रेरी में रखी गयी हैं । मैं चाहता था कि इस किताब को पढ़ कर इस बिल पर बहस करूं लेकिन मैं .....

Shri A. C. Guha: I think, 20 copies have been placed in the Library

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : लेकिन परसों मैं ने एक कापी सिर्फ एक रात के लिये मांगी लेकिन वह मुझे नहीं मिल सकी और आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम उस को पढ़ कर इस बिल पर क्रिटिसिज्म करेंगे। यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। यह तो हर मेम्बर को सप्लाई की जानी चाहिये थी। अगर यह बाजार में भी कीमत से मिलती तो दुरुस्त होता ।

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : बाजार में जाना नहीं होता । यहां मिलती है ।

Shri S. S. More: I tried to purchase it but no copy was available.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : Here it is. यह मुनासिब नहीं है । जब भी गवर्नमेंट ऐसे बिल लाती है तो मैम्बरों को पूरी फैसिलिटीज नहीं मिलती । जब हम इस बिल पर बहस करने जा रहे हैं तो हमारे पास पूरा मसाला होना चाहिये । बहरहाल में इस किताब को ही काफी मान कर आप के रोबरू बहस करना चाहता हूं ।

परसों जब श्री तुलसी दास किलाचन्द बोल रहे थे तो मैं सोच रहा था कि उन का पाइंट-आफ-व्यू बिल्कुल कमर्शियल लोगों का है और उन को डर है कि अगर यह रूरल एरिया की तरफ गया तो कमर्शियल एरिया की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं होगी । इसलिये वह डरते हैं । लेकिन मेरी शिकायत इस से कहीं ज्यादा है । अगर यह बैंक बनेगा तो इस से कमर्शियल लोगों को फायदा होगा या नहीं यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, और न मुझे इससे कोई खास गरज है, लेकिन इतना मैं जानता हूं कि रूरल क्रेडिट की जो तस्वीर उन्होंने खींची है वह इस से हरगिज हरगिज पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी । यह बैंक तो ऐसा बहरूपिया होगा कि आधा शिव और आधी पार्वती । एक ही चीज होगी, उस को अगर एक तरफ से देखा जाय तो शिव मालूम होगी और दूसरी तरफ से देखा जाये तो पार्वती दिखलायी देगी । शिव होगा वह कमर्शियल लोगों के ख्याल से क्योंकि अगर वह ठीक से न चला तो डेस्ट्रक्शन भी कर सकता है। लेकिन मुझे इस किताब को पढ़ने के बाद एक शिकायत है । मिस्टर गुहा इस किताब को पढ़ कर इतने एलोकेंट हो गये और मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी इस किताब को पढ़ेगा वही ऐलोकेंट हो जायेगा । इस किताब में ऐसी चीजें दी गयीं जो हमारे दिल के ख्यालात को उभारती हैं । इसी वास्ते हम को यह किताब पसन्द है गो कि इस की कई बातें मुझे पसन्द नहीं हैं, इस की कई तजवीजों से मैं एग्री नहीं करता । चेप्टर ११ और १२ को पढ़ कर तो सचमुच मेरा दिल उछलने लगा और मैं सोचने लगा कि क्या ये सब बातें इस गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर होने लगेंगी, क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसे काम करने लगेगी कि जिन से रूरल साइड के लोगों को असली स्वराज्य का मजा आने लगेगा और गरीब से गरीब आदमी यह समझने लगेगा कि यह उस की गवर्नमेंट है और उसे पूरा क्रेडिट मिल सकेगा और उस से वह अपनी हालत अच्छी कर सकेगा । इस को पढ़ कर खुशी हुई, फायर भरे अल्फाज गुहा साहब के सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई, अब देखना यह है कि कहां तक वह उन को इम्पलीमेंट कर सकेंगे । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो नक्शा आल्तेकर साहब ने इस किताब को पढ़ कर पेश किया और जिसको गुहा साहब ने भी बतलाया कि उड़ीसा में एक पीजेंट की आमदनी ५९ रुपये है, जब कि पंजाब में एक पीजेंट की आमदनी १२१ रुपये है जिस के मानी यह हुआ कि उड़ीसा में एक आदमी को ढ़ाई आने रोज मिलते हैं । और पंजाब में पांच आने रोज मिलते हैं। आल्तेकर साहब ने जो फीगर्स दिये उन को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी का पुराना हाल बना हुआ है और इस में कोई काबिल लिहाज कमी नहीं हुई । हिन्दुस्तान की पावर्टी जितनी ऐपालिंग आज है, उतनी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में भी नजर नहीं आती थी । सात साल के अन्दर हम कोई तरक्की किसी किस्म की नहीं देखते । अगर यह हालत दुरुस्त है तो मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सब मार्जिनल कल्टीवेटर की हालत कैसे दुरुस्त हो सकेगी ? चैप्टर १२ में लिखा है कि हालत खराब से खाराबतर होती जा रही है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह सांप के काटे का इलाज फौरन होना चाहिये, उसी तरह उन का भी इलाज फौरन होना चाहिये । यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि :

ता तर्याक अज इराक आवुर्दा शवद,
मारगुजोदा मुर्दा शवद ।

उन की हालत का नक्शा जो इस किताब के अन्दर खींचा गया है, मुमकिन है कि शहर वाले उन कंडीशंस से पूरी तरह वाकिफ न हों और अगर यह वाक्या हो तो मैं अदब से पूछता हूं कि जैसा कि नक्शा बतलाता है कि पांच वर्ष के अन्दर इस बैंक की ४०० शाखायें हैडक्वार्टर्स पैर खोलने की स्कीम है, तो इन पांच वर्षों में जो डैमेज होगा, उसका जिमेदार कौन होगा ? अगर दरअसल मिस्टर गुहा इस किताब के कनक्लूजंज पर यकीन करते हैं तो फौरन से फौरन और तीन वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर यहां कम से कम इतनी शाखायें तो बन ही जानी चाहियें ताकि जो मरने वाले हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी succour पहुंचा सकें । अगर उन को वक्त पर succour नहीं पहुंच सकी तो यह शाखायें किस काम आयेंगी ।

इस छोटी सी किताब और जो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का अमेंडमेंट बिल है उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार का मंशा गरीब काश्तकारों को और रूरल पबलिक को कुछ राहत देने का है और मैं इस के वास्ते उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, इन का मंशा कुछ करने का मालूम देता है और इस ईविल के बारे में किताब में फरमाया है कि यह लौंग टर्म सवाल है, इस में नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट का सवाल है, दस करोड़ रुपये हम उस को देंगे और फिर पांच करोड़ रुपये हर साल रखा करेंगे । दूसरा इन का नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट फंड है, उस के वास्ते एक करोड रुपया सालाना हम रखा करेंगे । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर दरअसल इन की यह किताब दुरुस्त है तो यह जो रकम है वह इस पूरे काम की फ्रिज को टच नहीं कर सकती । दरअसल अगर हम यकीन दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम इस मसले में वाकई सीरियस हैं तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि कम से कम इस दस करोड़ रुपये को बीस करोड़ कर दिया जाये और पांच करोड़ को दस करोड़ कर दिया जाय और एक करोड़ को तीन करोड़ कर दिया जाय ...

श्री यू० एम० त्रिवेदी (चित्तौड़): एक करोड़ के बीस करोड़ करने चाहियें ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप बजा फरमाते हैं लेकिन मैं ने तो अपनी डिमांड कम से कम और थोड़ी से थोड़ी रक्खी है और इस उम्मीद पर रखी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस को कबूल फरमायेंगे । मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि हमारे सामने जो प्राब्लम है और जैसा गुहा साहब ने फरमाया वह रिजुवेनेट करने की है । उन्हों ने जो किताब में लिखा है वह यह है कि वे आदमी जो नौट स्ट्रौंग हैं उन को आर्गेनाइज कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो वीक हैं, उन को आर्गेनाइज नहीं कर सकते । इस के मुताबिक मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन की क्या शक्ल होगी ? किस तरह से जा कर एक आदमी को जिस की ढ़ाई आने आमदनी है, उस की सेविंग कम है, वह पन्द्रह साल तक बचा नहीं सकता और जो काबिल नहीं है उस को कैसे रिहैबिलिटेट करेंगे और कैसे उस को कर्जा देंगे और कैसे उस पर ऐतबार करेंगे ? जिस के पास न खेती

है न जमीन है, जिस के जिम्मे कर्जा ही कर्जा है, या तो देश में इन को पड़ा रहने दो जिस तरह से मरते हैं मर जाने दो, लेकिन अगर आप इन का इलाज करना चाहते हो तो सब से पहले आप को नर्सिंग करना पड़ेगा और इस नर्सिंग में इस बहुत डर है कि यह इंस्टीटयूशन जो स्टेट बैंक बनेगा और जिस के नाम से मालूम होता है कि कमर्शियल इंडस्ट्रियल, और फाइनेंसियल इन सब चीजों को टैकल करेगा, उस का वह एंटीच्यूड फायदेमन्द नहीं होगा, वह उस का हीलिंग बाम नहीं होगा, नर्सिंग एफैक्ट नहीं होगा, हो ही नहीं सकता जब तक कि आप इस को जुदा नहीं करते। मुझे ज्यादा पसन्द होता अगर आप रूरल के वास्ते एक अलहिदा इस किस्म का आर्गेनाइजेशन बनाते, और उस को आप उस तरह तरमीम कर सकते हैं, वैसे इस रिजर्व बैंक अमेंडमेंट बिल के अन्दर यह भावना मौजद है कि रिजर्व बैंक के बिल में एक डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर अलहिदा भी हो सकता है और ऐसा रख कर के मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उन की मंशा यही है कि रिजर्व बैंक का जो दूसरा डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर होगा वह रूरल साइड के वास्ते काम करेगा और अगर यह मतलब है तो मुझे इस के लिये कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि जो मतलब अलहिदगी से है वह इस से पूरा हो जाता है, क्योंकि सारे का सारा, उस के मुहकमे के लोगों का एटीच्यड, उन की सारी प्राब्लम्स की तरफ जो राय एप्रोच होगी वह बिल्कुल डिफेन्ट होगी। जिस वक्त मैं ने इस बैंक की बाबत सुना कि इस की ४०० शाखायें खुलेंगी तो मुझे बहुत ही खुशी हुई लेकिन देखना तो यह है कि यह किस तरह से काम करती हैं और यह आने वाला वक्त ही बतलायेगा कि मेरी यह खुशी कहां तक दुरुस्त थी और उन के काम को देख कर ही नतीजा निकाल सकूंगा।

न तो इस किताब में और न उस छोटे से रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अमडमट बिल में यह दिया गया है कि इस की क्या पिक्चर होगी? मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स बहुत थोड़े में जो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अमेंडमेंट बिल के मुताल्लिक हैं, हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सब से पहली चीज जो मैं इससे में देखता हूं वह यह है कि शुरू में ही एक तरफ क्ष डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दिया है कि सारे का सारा बैंक जैसे का तैसा रहेगा लेकिन उस के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर इन दोनों को फौरन ही अलहिदा कर दिया जायगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों? क्या उन का कोई कसूर है कि उन को अलहिदा कर दिया जाय? मैं यहां किसी की वकालत करने नहीं आया हूं लेकिन मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन की तनख्वाह ज्यादा है तो बैंक के अन्दर कितने ही अशखास और हैं जो हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर या गुहा साहब से जिन की ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाते हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि जो अशखास इस बैंक में २५०० रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाते हैं, उन को औफर दिया जाय, आप उन के अपनी आलटरनेट टर्म्स दीजिये, अगर वे उन को मंजूर करते हैं तो रखिये वरना नहीं। मैं बहुत से ऐसे आदमियों को जानता हूं जो बाहर रह कर काफी पैसा पैदा कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज वे पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हुए हैं और हालांकि उन को यहां उतनी आमदनी नहीं होती लेकिन वे यहां पर पैटरियाटिक व्यू को सामने रख कर बैठे हुए हैं, कितने ही देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो करोड़ों रुपया कमा सकते हैं लेकिन वह गरीबी की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं, इस वास्ते यह आप कैसे अपने आप समझ लेते हैं कि यह मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर देश के लार्जर इंटरेस्ट्स में सैक्रीफाइज नहीं करेंगे या यह देश के भले के लिये सेवा करने के लिये आगे नहीं आयेंगे? आप इन को अपनी टर्म्स दीजिये, अगर उन पर यह आते हैं तो आने दीजिये वरना इन को न रखिये। मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि उन को अगर नौकरी से

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हटाया जाता है तो कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाय। राजप्रमुखों और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के साथ हम ने जो वायदे किये थे उन पर आज कायम हैं और हम ने अपने वायदे पूरे किये, जब आप हर एक शेयर होल्डर को जिन्हों ने कि आप के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया था, कम्पेन्सेशन देने को तैयार हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में आप का इन दो अफसरान को बर्खास्त करना और उन को कोई कन्पेंसेशन न देना ठीक नहीं है। "दैट इज वैरी अनजस्ट।" और मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि इस बिल में ऐसे सख्त अल्फाज रक्खे जायें। हमें राईटियसनैस से काम लेना चाहिये और नावाजित तौर किसी को उस के जायज हक से महरूम न करना चाहिये।

जहां क दूसरी नौकरियों का सवाल है, मैं देखता हूं कि इस में एक तो उन के प्राविडेंट फंड का जिक्र नहीं है, ग्रेचुएटी पेंशन है, अगर आप कर सकते हैं तो उस में बोनस का जिक्र कीजिये, और यह जो अल्फाज हैं "अनटिल डूली आल्टर्ड बाई दी बेंक", मैं इस के अन्दर एक स्टिंग देखता हूं। और बैंक के किसी एम्प्लाई को किसी कसूर के वास्ते हटाना चाहते हैं तो स्टेट बैंक उस कर्मचारी को हटा सकेगा लेकिन उस बैंक को इस बारे में उतना ही अख्तियार होगा जितना कि उस बैंक को था जिसने उसे नौकर रखा था, वही पुरानी शर्तें कायम रहेंगी, अब उन शरायत और अख्तियारात के बारे में आप कुछ तबदीली कर सकें तो उन को बदल दीजिये लेकिन यह याद रखिये कि आज छोटे वर्कर्स का जमाना है और आज की लेबर अपने अधिकारों और सुविधाओं के लिये पहले से ज्यादा देख भाल करती है, इसलिये कोई काम ऐसा न करें जो टू देयर डेट्रिमेंट हो। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की कोई तबदीली लैफ्ट हैंड से करना, जस्ट और फेयर नहीं होगी।

इस के अन्दर जहां डाइरेक्टर्स का जिक्र आया, मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि रूरल एरिया के बाबत आप कहते हैं कि इस में उन आदमियों को डाइरेक्टर बनने का हक होगा जो रूरल इकानामी से थोड़ा बहुत वाकिफ होंगे। मैं तो अर्ज करता हूं कि अगर दरसल इसकी नई शक्ल बनाई जा रही है और गुहा साहब ने जो घंटे भर तकरीर की उस में करीब ५५ मिनट उन्हों ने रूरल ऐरिया को दिये, मैं मशकूर हूं कि उन्हों ने इस का जिक्र किया और मैं चाहता हूं कि उस में ६, या ८ जितने आदमी हों वह सब के सब उसी रूरल इन्ट्रेस्ट के जानने वाले होने चाहियें। रूरल साइड का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये। यह जो आधे आधे का, दो दो का अनुपात रक्खा गया है, इस से मुझे डर है कि बिग बिजनेस की बात वहां चलेगी और रूरल ऐरिया नेगलेक्टेड हो जायगा, इसलिये रूरल साइड का उस में प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ा कर बिग बिजनेस के पंजे से बचा लिया जाय, मैं ऐसा कोई उन की बुराई करने की खातिर नहीं कहता, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि यह जो रूरल ऐरिया का काम है, यह बिग बिजनेस के प्रिंसिपल्स में नहीं है, बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स के जरिये काम होगा, उन को आप रखिये लेकिन आप का आब्जेक्टिव तो यह है कि रूरल केडिट और रूरल बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज रूरल एरिया में मिलें, इसे हमें और आप को भूलना नहीं है लेकिन स्पेशल रिगार्ड विल बी हैड टु दि रिएल औबजेक्टिव ऐट ईश्यू (वास्तविक उद्देश्य की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा) अगर आप इस आबजैक्टिव को भूल जाते हैं तो महज इम्पीरियल बैंक का नाम बदल देने से कोई चीज नहीं होने वाली है। और वह तो ओल्ड वाइन इन न्यू बाटल्स वाली बात हो जायेगी। सिर्फ नाम बदल देने से तो कोई किसानों का फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। आपने जो ऐलान किया और अपनी पालिसी बतलाई है, उस को सारा हाउस वेलकम करता है और इस के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में खुशी की एक लहर सी

दौड़ गई है, लेकिन अगर उस को सही तौर से इम्पलीमेंट नहीं किया जाता तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि लोगों की एक्सपेक्टेशन पूरी नहीं होगी । इस के अलावा आप मुलाहजा फर्मायेंगे कि इस बिल के अन्दर एक जगह दर्ज है, जैसा कि डा० कृष्णास्वामी ने फर्माया कि दूसरे बैंकों को भी शामिल कर लेंगे । इस में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । आप जरूर दूसरें बैंकों को शामिल कर लें, लेकिन मुझे इस पर सख्त ऐतराज है कि आप इस में शेअर होल्डर्स और डिपाजिटर्स को बिल्कुल नेगलेक्ट कर रहे हैं । इस बिल मे लिखा है कि अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और किसी बैंकिंग इन्स्टीटयूशन के डाइरेक्टरेट की मंजूरी हो तो स्टेट बैंक उन को शामिल कर सकता है, और अपनी होल्डिंग को बढ़ा सकता है, आज भी उस को हक है और कल भी रहेगा कि वह अपनी होल्डिंग बढ़ायें । लेकिन उस में सिर्फ बैंकिंग इन्स्टीटयूशन के डाइरेक्टोरेट की ही राय नही ली जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब कभी इस तरह की कोई बात की जाये तो उस इन्स्टीटयूशन के शेअर होल्डर्स और डिपाजिटर्स की स्पेशल मीटिंग बुला कर रेज्योल्यूशन पास कराया जाय और उस के बाद ही उसको शामिल किया जाये । आप को जो कुछ करना है वह तो आप करेंगे ही, लेकिन अगर इस तरह से किया जायेगा तो वह चीज्यादा खूब सूरती से हो सकेगी इस तरह से जो गवर्नमेंट चाहेगी चीज वही होगी हालांकि मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई बैंक दूर रहना चाहे तो उस को इस की इजाजत दी जाय और इस में कोई हर्जा नहीं होगा ।

इसी तरह से जनाब मुलाहजा फरमायेंगे कि इस बिल में एक क्लाज आता है कि जिसमें नैगलेक्ट के बारें में जिक्र है । जब भी यहां बिल आते हैं तो उन में लिखा होता है और कम्पनी ला में भी देखते हैं कि अगर कही भी कोई एक्यूज्ड होता है, अगर कही कोई नैगलेक्ट होजाय, चाहे बिल्कुल नैगलैक्ट हो जाय या किसी वजह से नेगलेक्ट हो जाय तो लिखा होता है कि जिस शक्स की नैगलैक्ट है वह जिम्मेदार होगा । लेकिन इस के अन्दर दफा ४६ और ४७ में हम क्या देखते हैं कि वहां लफ्ज "बोनाफाइडी" भी नहीं है । अगर कोई अच्छी तरह काम करता है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को कोई नुकसान न हो । He will not be guilty for damages etc. (वह क्षति के लिये दोषी नहीं होगा) लेकिन इस के क्या माने कि उन्हों ने यह लिख दिया कि अगर कोई बिलफुल डिफाल्ट कर जाय तो उसी सूरत में वह जिम्मेदार होगा, नहीं तो नहीं होगा । I object to it very seriously (मैं इस पर महान आपत्ति करता हूं) । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में यह लिखा जाय कि जो शख्सबो नाफाइडी तरीके से काम करेगा उस पर आंच नहीं आयेगी ।

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I am very glad to find that all sections of the House, except the voice of Shri Tulsidas, have been welcoming this Bill. The effect on the psychology of the public at large of this Bill has been tremendous. There were days—and those days have not disappeared—when the possession of a cheque book of the Imperial Bank of India was considered to be a coveted possession, and those days have not, even after the attainment of independence, ceased to exist. I have been told of a case in which a distinguished member of our Cabinet, though he was a very successful businessman, has not been given accommodation in the Imperial Bank and he had to invest a small amount simply for the purpose of possessing a cheque. So the Imperial Bank, so to say, was an unapproachable, aristocratic, patrician institution which thrived on a colonial economy as well as on State patronage. That is why there has been such a tremendous

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

we are going to open a branch, we are effect on the psychology of the masses of this vast country because of the ushering in of this Bill. That was the very reason why, understanding the psychology of the masses, some distinguished Members of this House who tabled motions for circulation of this very important Bill had not the boldness to move those motions. There were one or two Members, who, having regard to the importance of this Bill, wanted it to be referred to a Select Committee, but did not ultimately press their point of view, as their suggestion was not supported by any other Members of this House.

Shri Asoka Mehta raised during the course of his speech, the question of nationalising the entire banking sector. I am sorry I cannot agree with his views. I should think Shri Asoka Mehta is not well conversant with the facts and circumstances obtaining in the rural parts of this vast country when he put forward that suggestion. What a recognised authority on agricultural credit, Mr. Chester C. Davis, consultant to the Ford Foundation, who had been asked to submit a report on rural credit in India, has said is worth quoting in this hon. House. He said:

> "The needs"—the needs of rural credit "—will have to be met in this hard way by giving unified and, in some cases, new direction to familiar institutions, making them work, filling them in regrouping and reorganising them when necessary."

He also supported the suggestion of the Planning Commission, which he has quoted in extenso, for providing these facilities. "All the existing agencies, for example, money-lenders, commercial banks and the State have to be integrated and harnessed to a common purpose." I want to ask Shri Asoka Mehta through you: if we nationalise the entire banking sector, will we be able in a way to substitute the credit facilities that are now obtaining in the interior parts of the country with other credit facilities.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): That is the object.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is the printed object.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Coming from the State of Travancore-Cochin, and having collected certain facts and figures, I am able to say that in 1952 while in Bombay State each banking office served 49,000 of the population, in Madras it served 47,000 and in Travancore-Cochin, the figure is 16,000. The comparative figures regarding the area served by one office are: Bombay, 176 square miles, Madras 114 square miles and Travancore-Cochin, 18 square miles. I would respectfully ask whether in these States like Travancore-Cochin, where banking facilities, though not adequate, are enormous, could be substituted by entirely nationalising the banking sector. I am not against a unified control or centralised control. Mr. Chester Davis himself who anticipates several of the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey, agrees that the subject of rural credit implies the need for a strong permanent central agency to determine policy and to coordinate and direct action.

> "The problem of mobilising, developing and applying all of the potential resources for financing the productive improvement of India's agriculture is a most difficult one at best, and unified attack requires unified leadership to facilitate policy decisions and guide them along lines of action to co-ordinate State activities with those of the Centre, and generally to direct the credit phases of the developmental programme."

Mr. Davis also recommends—and I would place that suggestion before Government—that the magnitude of the task and the great diversity of the forces that must be harnessed today seem to require at the minimum an

All India Farm Credit Council of broadly representative character. He suggests that that Council should consist of representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Finance Ministry and the Community Projects Administration, States etc. I do not know whether the Government have considered this proposal. We are constituting so many councils for promotion of so many developments of several sectors. Without unified control and direction, nothing is possible to develop in the desired way. We have got the National Development Council; we have got several Export Promotion Councils; we have got other Development Councils for development of industries and other things. So this suggestion of Mr. Chester D. Davis's may be considered by the Government. Shri Tulsidas who was not quite happy over this nationalisation proposal raised some pertinent doubts. He said that the Imperial Bank was built up as a commercial bank and asked whether it was desirable to divert its activities to the rural sector and whether another institution would not take its place. It can be considered that it was built up as a commercial bank. But one could not go the whole way when Shri Tulsidas says that it was intended to be a commercial bank. For instance, even as long ago as 1921, when the three Presidency Banks were amalgamated into the Imperial Bank, Sir Malcolm Hailey who was responsible for that said—and that had been extracted at page 307 of this report:

> "The scheme does not merely represent an ordinary banking amalgamation. It has an important aspect in that connexion; but if stopped there, it would be, little more than what in England would be called a 'private' Bill. But it seeks to go further. It will increase the resources of the three Banks by handing over the whole of our balances to them; and seeks in return to make use of the amalgamated institutions as a means of furthering the banking development of which this country stands so much in need.'

And he continued:

> "Our hope, therefore, is that the new Bank will grow to be a really national institution."

From this extract of the speech which I just read, it will be clearly found that even as long ago as 1921 although it did not act up to expectations, this was intended to be a national institution and to cater to the needs of our national economy.

Shri Tulsidas also raised the question whether it will continue to give the same facilities for the commercial section of the community. There was an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister when he made the announcement in December last and also an assurance from hon. Shri A. C. Guha when he moved for taking into consideration this Bill that the State Bank which will be constituted will continue to give the same facilities for the commercial section of the community also.

Two or three aspects have to be considered when we consider this Bill. It cannot be said that because of taking over of this Imperial Bank and the starting of several branches throughout the length and breadth of the country, only rural credit will be benefitted. Because of this there will be expansion of commercial banking on a large scale and banking facilities to the population of urban, semi-urban and rural areas. Secondly, Government in the Centre and in the States need not transfer funds physically; there can be mobility in the transfer of funds and the requirement of funds from distant parts of the country can be mobilised to the places where they are necessary. Thirdly, commercial banks having branches in the same place or in the neighbourhood can make use of the Imperial Bank.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member started at 2-40; so there are two minutes more.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They can make use of the Imperial Bank extensively for the remittance and withdrawal of funds. This is specially necessary in view of section 24 of the Indian Banking Companies Act.

I submit that great expectations had been raised because of the introduction of this Bill and if the expectations end with the opening of a large number of unremunerative branches, it will lead to great disappointment among the public.

The greatest care is to be bestowed in the personnel who are to man this Bank. They should have a definite rural bias. I would invite the attention of the Government to chapter 39 of this valuable report. It is definitely stated in that report that the personnel would be a very important consideration in the matter of successful functioning of this institution. You will find that the Gorwala Committee had put forward certain specific suggestions with regard to the way in which the personnel have to be trained and the personnel have to be recruited. With the opening of 400 offices and more, there will be scope for recruiting much more hands and I think in the matter of recruiting these hands and giving them training, adequate attention would be given.

In page 469 they had specially said:

"The proper training of this staff will therefore be of great importance. But that importance will not lapse with the initial stage. An organisational development of the order we contemplate for the State Bank will require for its satisfactory performance a staff which has received the best possible training on the optimum necessary scale."

One word more and I have finished. With regard to one clause of the Bill, I should say that it has not been drafted with the necessary background or with the necessary requirements in view. According to clause 33 of the Bill referring to the business of the Bank, sub-clause (h) says on which securities amounts can be advanced. It says that amounts can be advanced on 'immovable property or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security only where the original security.....' I would respectfully ask if this is intended for the benefit of the rural folk. Land is the prized possession and if that would not be accepted as a substantial security, I do not understand how you will be able to cater to the needs of the rural folk. Later in clause 34, it is said that the 'State Bank shall not make a loan or advance for a longer period than six months except as otherwise provided in this Act'—I would object to that term also; I do not know the purpose—and '(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the State Bank or (c) upon the security of any immovable property or the documents of the title relating thereto, except to the extent necessary for any of the purposes of this Act.' I am very sorry that this provision finds a place in this Bill which was specifically intended to help the agriculturists and if their land would not form substantial security, I do not understand how they are going to be benefited.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not a banker and do not know much of banking business. I do not want to indulge in it and I hope others also would not indulge in it.

Reading this Bill and looking at it, it appears to me that one should welcome it. But that merely means that we welcome the principle of establishing a State Bank. But do we welcome the provisions. Do we welcome the idea that is behind it or do we say that the glorious picture that has been painted before us by our hon. Minister would be a real picture before the public at large. This measure—the preamble says—is meant for providing for the expansion of banking facilities on a large scale more particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas and for diverse other public purposes. The provision in the Bill itself says that we will in the next five years open near about 400 other branches. Wherever

going to close down the treasury or sub-treasury that may exist. So what Mr. Thomas expected viz., that we will be providing more and more employment, would also be a mirage. There will be nothing of that sort. You will be driving out old people and taking in new ones. That will be the only difference that would arise. Apart from that, we must give up our idea of knowledge that we acquire only from books and must give up the professorial attitude of delivering harangues. We have to come to brass tacks and to see whether we are going to provide any real rural credit for the public and for the peasant. We have now abolished zamindaris, and for a long time we have been saying that the tillers of the soil would be the owners of the land. That idea has been infused in the minds of the ordinary peasant. He has started thinking "this land is mine" and that idea this Bill of yours drives away. With very great respect I submit, that the provisions that the land shall not be mortgaged, no money will be advanced on the land that he holds, will hit the peasant hard. You give that land to him, and he calls it his. But he gets nothing out of it. With the efforts that are being made by the Government for the last thirty years or so towards rural credit, why rural credit has not approached the peasant? The whole problem must be looked into by the peasants themselves, by the people who know the peasant, by the people who have worked with the peasants, by the people who know the difficulties of the peasants. Do you know how *taccavi* loans are distributed? I most respectfully ask the hon. Minister, "Have you seen how the *taccavi* loans are distributed?" Hardly a man gets 50 per cent of the loan which is sanctioned by the Government.

3 P.M.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only land-owners get.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Only the land-owners get, and that too by kowtowing before several persons and by greasing the palms of those through whose hands the money passes. This is a most harrowing tale. It is better to go out to the *bania* money-lender and to get Rs. 98 for a loan of Rs. 100 than to go to a co-operative society and get only Rs. 50 for a loan of Rs. 100. You will find at page 5 of this report of the Government that the cultivators who derive benefit on credit from the Government form only 3·3 per cent in number but from agriculturist money-lenders it is 24 per cent and from professional money-lenders 44 per cent. Why this preference? People do not approach such philanthropic people—the *banias*—for nothing and avoid going to people who are in our own Government! They do not approach them. They go to the cut-throat money-lenders. What for? The only reason is this. You are the greatest cut-throats for them.

I do not know what will be exact functioning of this State Bank and what ultimate picture it would mean. The first measure that I would put forward is this. Make it penal for any man to charge interest over three per cent. None shall charge interest over three per cent and then most of our problems of rural credit would be solved. It is not the State Bank which can solve it. Make it compulsory, that is to say, you must not charge higher interest and provide to sentence the man to a term of imprisonment if he charges a greater interest.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Such laws exist in some of the States.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will proceed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Such laws as exist are not helpful. I have seen the working of such laws.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will realise that the time at his disposal is short.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All right, Sir. I say that this capitalistic mentality on our part exists and it is not going to die down soon and it is on account of

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

this that even in the case of the rehabilitation of the refugees, when loans were granted by us, we wanted to charge a rate of interest at five per cent., six per cent, etc. We ourselves cannot check this temptation of earning more. Whenever we have granted loans we have been usurious. Take the Industrial Finance Corporation, we have received instances that very high rates of interests have been charged and the amounts have been given in such miserly manner that industries have been crushed down. It is this mentality that we have to fight. When we have to fight this mentality, the establishment of the State Bank will not do. This is a half-hearted measure. However, we do say that we can support it. We do support it, but is it enough that this should be put on the statute-book? Will it be enough to provide only 400 branches in another five years' time? When you have at present treasuries existing all over the country, in every *tehsil*, why not provide every *tehsil* in India, every taluk in India, every *Mamlat* in India, with a branch of this Bank? Provision must be made for this, and this inhibition of granting loans against land must be done away with. People get loan from a money-lender not only on the land that is there but even on the credit that exists for the family. Even by saying that I am the owner of ten bullocks, you get loan. You are not going to provide for that.

But our Minister says "Here is a very nice measure." Well, it might be a very nice measure, written very well, drafted very well, but in the report it is said that we are going to take away all the associated banks which are doing state banking business in the various States, yet what catches us by the throat is mentioned in the preamble itself. It says:

> ".....to constitute a State Bank for India, to transfer to it the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India and to provide for other matters connected therewith," etc.

And it does not say that "the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India and such other banks" would be transferred. Why are we not clear about it and why not today here and now, when we are introducing this, include the transfer of the other banks? Why are we leaving the other banks to function, the banks like the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Bikaner, the Indore Bank, etc.? Why are they allowed to function as against the Imperial Bank. They are useless. If they are useless and if you want to take away the working of the Imperial Bank of India, I see no reason why it should not be incorporated in this Bill—that all these ten banks together must be immediately closed down when this Bill comes into existence.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: We are shortly taking them over.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You do not say so in so many words. That is my objection.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not indulge in cross-talks. He will address the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Certain hon. Members gave certain examples of these rural development and rural banking facilities in England and Japan and other countries including the United States. I shall leave aside those examples of the foreign countries. Leave aside also the idea of our scheme of housing societies. We are not all of us living in Delhi, or Bombay or Calcutta. I will not have these housing co-operative societies for the purpose of building houses. Our own people work in our own villages, building their own houses. Give them a small credit and provide them with facilities without creating any difficulty, without any charge that is usually levied by the people who are underlings. If you want to go to the Rehabilitation Department for your claims, and you approach a *chaprasi* to get entry he would not allow you to enter unless you pay him Re. 1. Then another Re. 1 is to be paid to get the form and so

on. The same show will be here and so, instead of having a direct contact with the *bania* money-lender, you are going to have an indirect contact with the man who will be called the big boss or *bada sahab*, and his such underlings will charge Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 before the man concerned is received and interviewed.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: He is also the son of *bania*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Worse than a *bania*. Now come to this theory of nationalisation. I have seen what nationalisation is. You say that we are talking of nationalisation. Those of us who have some experience, some practical experience of the nationalisation schemes find that with all the beautiful ideas of having everything under the control of the Government, the people are the worst sufferers. Go to the State transport of Bombay. Formerly we used to be treated with some respect. When it was a private service, when the companies were running the service, if the conductor were to abuse us, we could abuse him, and if the conductor beat us we could beat him. So also with the driver. But today, what is the position? They behave much worse than the Station Masters at the railway station. You can do no beating, you dare not abuse for he has the monopoly of doing things nowadays. You can make no report. The police does not hear anything against him and if you so much as protest you are left stranded and you are the worse off for that. Therefore, we must be very careful about this so-called nationalisation. There must be a concrete case for nationalisation made out. We should not move with a *mala-fide* desire and try to do some harm to a particular set of people. Before we can do something good, we must have the picture of how were we helping our own countrymen and more especially those peasants for whose security we are trying to get this Bill into the Statute Book. Otherwise, we will be putting them from the frying pan into the fire.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I feel that it is a very welcome measure that we are debating in this House today. Ever since this Government came into power I think they have in their own way been trying to see that the Imperial Bank should start more branches, should be able to cater to the needs of the country, and should have in view not only the shareholders of the bank but the nation as such. In most case, if not perhaps in all cases, Government had to face nothing but disappointment, and in some cases even discourtesy. They had therefore no option. They had to consider this matter from the point of view of either allowing the Imperial Bank to continue its working as it willed, or to devise a measure by which the resources of this institution which was nurtured throughout on the support of Government could be utilised for better needs, and for the promotion of the general welfare of the people. It took the Government, in my opinion, a much longer time than it should have, to come to the decision that preference had to be given to the needs of the country, and therefore they had to decide that the Imperial Bank should and would be taken over.

Expressions in this House, as you may have noticed, have been of various kinds. One accusation is that the Bill does not go far enough, that it does not take over all the banks all at once. On the other side, you may have heard that it has been suggested that there are some State Banks which are doing appreciably good work, and that we should not take them over immediately. I have no doubt that Members of this House will appreciate, and so will people outside, that in the midst of these conflicting ideologies, Government had no option but to start with the experiment which they have undertaken.

Reference was also made to the recent declaration not only of the Congress but of this House also about the socialistic pattern of society. Perhaps some Members have understood a socialistic pattern of society also to

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

mean and to include socialist hustle. That view, I suppose, is not shared by many of us. After all, it is a new venture which Government are undertaking when they are taking over the Imperial Bank, and coverting it into a State Bank with an expansion scheme of about 400 to 500 branches throughout the country. While one would certainly express the hope and the wish that we could go with even a greater speed, no one can deny the fact that it is not only a step, a right step in the right direction, but also that it will be a big step, if it materialises within the stipulated period.

There is another aspect of the State Bank of India Bill which needs consideration. In a socialised economy, it is indispensable that the State should not only have full knwledge of the money in circulation, but it should also have the full authority, the resources, the agency and the power to canalise the money in circulation into useful directions. And it has to be conceded that with the State Bank and its 500 to 600 branches including those that are already there, Government will have this vast economic potential available to them for utilisation, to meet the needs and requirements of the country.

Again, in a socialistic pattern of society, the means of production and the channel of distribution should be in the hands of the State. Finance admittedly is the archstone of the structure of productive machinery as well as of the supply line; and therefore, the establishment of this State Bank with the vast expansion scheme which is proposed to begin almost at once, will be definitely a step in the direction of securing the objectives which we have now accepted in this country, namely the socialistic pattern.

There is, however, one snag. There are some who apprehend that this opening of branches all over the country might not be considered from the orthodox banking point of view as a correct proposition. The Bill also lays down that the Bank will proceed on business lines and on sound business principles. Some orthodox bankers perhaps may feel that the opening of new branches on this scale might not be very economic or profitable. To them I would point out that clause in this Bill which has already taken note of this factor and provides that a certain special fund will be created to meet such losses. The Reserve Bank will contribute almost the entire dividend that they will earn on the shares that they will hold in this State Bank, and there will also be a certain amount of contribution from the Central Government. So, this difficulty also has been considered, and I think a provision has been made to meet that difficulty. It may be that the provision may not ultimately be found to be sufficient. If it is not found to be sufficient, I have no doubt that steps will be taken so that the State Bank need not necessarily suffer on that account. The undertaking is for the general welfare of the country, and it is to be considered not merely from the point of view of the business profits that a bank of this nature would make but also from the standpoint of incurring certain losses, if it is ultimately meant to do good to the people and to the nation at large.

There is one proposition with regard to which I think there is a large volume of apprehension. Even those who are enthusiastic about this Bill have a kind of a feeling that the amount of control which is proposed to be vested in the hands of Government under this Bill may not ultimately lead to the good of the State Bank or to the successful implementation of the objectives that Government have in starting the State Bank. There is no doubt that there was a time in this country when officers of the Indian Civil Service were called as *sab jaannewala;* you placed him as the Director of Public Instruction, and he was supposed to know all about education; and you post him as the head of a financial institution, and he was supposed to know all about economics.

In that way he was supposed to be 'omniscient' or something close to that. Of course, things have changed vastly now. There is however a genuine apprehension that perhaps too much of red-tapism and too much of governmental interference might not be as fruitful and as helpful in the functioning of this institution as the promoters of this institution viz the Government itself have in view. In fact, left to myself, I feel that while one may retain—a certain amount of the power of guidance with the Government most of the powers that are vested in the Central Government in this Bill may profitably be passed on to the Reserve Bank. In fact in many of the clauses, where the powers are to be exercised by the Central Government even consultation with the Reserve Bank has been omitted; in certain clauses they have made provision for consultation with the Reserve Bank, but in some others there is no such provision. Of course, that matter will come up again when we come to the consideration of the clauses and the amendments. For instance, I may just point to clause 19 (1) (a), clause 25 (1) and clause 35 (1) and 35 (2). I would specially like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this aspect. I think, in all matters concerning the State Bank the Central Government would be well advised to consult the Reserve Bank and where such a provision is wanting in the Act, I think Government on their own initiative should introduce necessary amendments. Of course, there will be Members' amendments also to that effect.

Now a word about the co-operative movement. Many friends have expressed their apprehension that this State Bank might not really be able to serve the purpose of advancing money to agriculturists. I have heard some remarks from Members speaking today about the shortcomings of the co-operative movement and I feel very sorry for myself that co-operative workers have not been able to circulate correct information and to create correct public opinion with regard to the working of the co-operative movement. I shall only give a few figures. In this vast country of 5 lakhs villages there are 1,89,436 societies. Generally there is one society in one village. Of course, this includes all types of societies. There may be some urban and some consumers' stores societies. Therefore, while we all appreciate that the co-operative movement has only touched the fringe of the problem, the fact remains that the work which it has done under conditions which one must call adverse, is really not insignificant. Everyone is aware that in olden days whenever it came to something which was of real benefit to the country, the sympathy that was extended was not real, but it was only what we call lip sympathy. Even with that type of encouragement the co-operative movement was able to cover this area in which their investments came to about Rs. 50 crores. Out of this sum of Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 24 crores was the owned capital of the co-operative movement itself. The Taxation Enquiry Committee has remarked that: "The movement has made appreciable but not substantial progress"; and so far as the utility of this movement is concerned, even in the olden days the Royal Commission on Agriculture said: "If co-operation fails, the best hope of Rural India fails". I am sorry that some Members who have spoken today had rather sad experience—to put it very mildly and moderately—of the working of co-operatives in their area. A Member said that out of Rs. 100 advanced only Rs. 50 went to the actual borrower. This is something very astonishing to me and I have no doubt that if the hon. Member tries to make a closer investigation of his facts and figures, perhaps it will be found to be something very very exceptional. After all, in spite of all that we are doing by way of Law and order, some thefts are occurring every day. This cannot possibly be considered as a general rule or as a condemnation of the entire system.

The whole point about the co-operative movement is that it alone can

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

undertake this vast work of clearing rural indebtedness and establishing rural credit. According to the figures available, rural indebtedness is to the tune of nearly Rs. 750 crores in this country and in order to solve this problem the only procedure would be to do it through a big people's movement. If we undertake this on the basis of any governmental or administrative machinery, the administration itself will break down by its own weight. Therefore, we have to enthuse and bring into this field the entire people as such. It is not possible to do it by any kind of commercial banking however wide its field of activity may be. Some apprehension has been expressed that the State Bank will not have the wherewithal or resources to take up this work. I think there is a great deal of sense and substance in that. Therefore, in this matter, the State Bank has to work actively with the co-operative movement, which if anything is a people's movement.

With regard to the provisions of the Bill, there is one point on which I agree with my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and that is that although one of the basic ideas, one of the underlying principles of this Bill is that facilities for rural credit should be enlarged, the representation of co-operatives under the provisions of this Bill is very very meagre. In fact, although there is a provision that there will be two men with knowledge of co-operation and rural economy in the Central Board, there is no such provision in the Constitution of the local boards and local committees, whereas the representation of co-operative workers there, I think, is not only equally necessary, but even more so. I hope, therefore, that the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and make necessary provision for it.

Then again, where there is provision for debentures and other financial transactions in which the State Bank is supposed to take part, there is no mention of co-operative debentures or transactions like that. I think it is essential that this should be provided.

In clause 33, the scope of advance contemplated is restricted to advances merely for averting liquidation and not for expansion or the normal functioning of the co-operatives. As it is, it will only help the process of winding up or will probably help in finding funds so that the necessity of winding up may not arise. I suggest that the scope must be extended to cover expansion of the movement and to meet all sorts of credit required for the co-operative movement.

I am sorry I have taken some more time. I had to say several things which I will do when the clauses are taken into consideration. But one thing I want to submit here. There should be two things kept in view. If it is the intention of the Government to really help rural credit then there must be provision to include among the directors people who know something about rural credit. It has become now a kind of technical knowledge. However able an expert financier may be, he may not, if he is not a field worker in co-operatives possibly give that valuable advice which a representative of co-operatives will do so far as rural credit is concerned. Therefore, representatives of co-operatives should find place on all Boards and in a much larger proportion. The second thing I will say is that special provision with regard to financing co-operatives for meeting rural credit requirements and the manner in which the central Government, the Reserve Bank and State Governments can give help to the co-operatives should also be specifically provided in this Bill.

श्री चिनारिया (महेन्द्रगढ़) : आज जो बिल पेश हो रहा है, मैं कह सकता हूं कि ग्रामीण किसानों की ग्रवस्था सुधारने के लिये एक सही कदम है । कमेटी ग्राफ डाइरेक्शन

जिन नतीजों पर पहुंची है और जो सुझाव उन्हों ने दिये हैं, उन सुझावों से तकरीबन में सहमत हूं, लेकिन मुझे इस में एक डर है और वही डर उस कमेटी आफ डाइरेक्शन ने भी बताया है और जाहिर किया है और वह यह है कि किसानों तक पहुंचने के लिये जो रास्ता उन्हों ने बताया है, वह कोआपरेटिव्स का ही है। वह खुद कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव्स फेल हुए लेकिन फिर भी चाहते हैं कि कोआपरेंटिव्स सफल हो, यह तो वही बात हुई कि दि किंग इज डैड, लौंग लिव दि किंग। जिन हालात में यह कोआपरेटिव्स असफल हुए में उन को बखूबी जानता हूं, कोआपरेटिव से मेरा वास्ता पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों से है और मैं समझता हूं कि जिन हालात की वजह से यह मूवमेंट फेल हुआ, वह हालात बदस्तूर कायम हैं अभी बदले नहीं हैं, और न ही इतनी जल्दी बदले जा सकते हैं और मुझे डर है कि हम जो उन को सब्ज बाग दिखला रहे हैं और गुहा साहब ने हमारे सामने जो नक्शा पेश किया है और सब्ज बाग दिखाये हैं, यह बाग इतनी जल्दी और इतनी अच्छी तरह से फले फूलेगा, मुझे इस में बहुत सन्देह है। सब से बड़ी कमी जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की असफलता का कारण बनी, मेरे ख्याल में और उन के ख्याल में भी यही रही है कि अव्वल तो क्रेडिट बहुत कम दिया गया, पैसे की कमी रही और पैसे की कमी के अलावा यह मुखालफत थी जो मनीलेंडर्स, ट्रेडर्स और विलेज लीडर्स को किसानों से थी और मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी यह मुखालफत किसी तरह से कम नहीं हो सकती और आज भी वह रुपये की कमी पूरी नहीं हो सकती। ५, १० या बीस करोड़ रुपये से ६ करोड़ फार्मर्स फैमिलीज जो कि खेती पर गुजारा करते हैं, अगर सब को देने की कोशिश की जाये तो एक आदमी के पास मुश्किल से ३, ४ या ५ रुपये तक पहुंचेंगे, और इस तरह आप किस तरह से उन की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि एक कोआपरेंटिव सोसाइटी से आप किसी शख्स को कर्जा देते हैं लेकिन उस शख्स पर उस ने कोआपरेटिव का पहले का भी कर्जा है और इतना कर्जा है कि मेरे ख्याल में शायद वह सूद भी नहीं दे सकता, उस को आप दोबारा किसी बैल, या खाद या और मामूली जरूरत की चीजों के लिये कर्जा दे कर, आप उस के पहले कर्ज को तो पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं? वह पहला कर्जा जिन से लिये हुए है वह गांव में मौजूद है और कई सूरतों में इधर उधर भी हैं, विलेज लीडर भी हैं, लम्बरदार भी हैं, पटेल भी हैं, वे जब उस बेचारे किसान को फसल तैयार होती है तो कर्जे के इवज में उस का सारे का सारा अनाज घर में से घुस कर निकाल कर ले जा सकते हैं।

आप की कोआपरेटिव्स परे ही बैठी रह सकती हैं। इसलिये इन हालात में मैं नहीं समझता कि वसूली की जा सकेगी। इस दफा तो आप चाहे उसको पैसा दे भी दें, लेकिन फिर आप के पास रुपया वापस नहीं आ सकेगा और आप किसान और मजदूर को दुबारा कर्जा नहीं दे सकेंगे। तो इस तरह से मुझे यह मामला हल होता नहीं दिखाई देता और इन हालात में आप उन के साधनों को कम करते जा रहे हैं। लैंड रिफार्म्स से यह बात बड़ी अच्छी हुई कि हमने इन्टरमीडियरीज को खत्म कर दिया, लेकिन जब तक कि छोटी-छोटी होल्डिंस रहेंगी आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि एक एकड़, दो एकड़, पांच एकड़ या दस एकड़ जमीन वाले भी कोई लिया हुआ कर्जा वापस कर सकते हैं? जिस शख्स ने सारी फसल पर, १०, २०, ५० या १०० मन तक अनाज पैदा किया वह आप को क्या देगा? वह ५ या ७ आदमियों का खानदान साल भर के अन्दर उस खुराक को खायेगा या आप का कर्जा पूरा करेगा और दूसरों का कर्जा पूरा करेग मैं ने ऐसी मिसालें दी हैं अपनी कोआपरेटिव

[श्री चिनारिया]

सोसायटीज का काम करते हुए, मिसालें ही नहीं बल्कि ६५ परसेंट लोग ऐसे थे जिन्हों न कोआपरेटिव से सिर्फ २०, २०, ३०, ३० और ५०, ५० रुपया कर्जा लिया जाने के ऊपर २ रुपया ५ रुपया सालाना सूद उन को देना पड़ता था । पर हर साल वह सूद तक नहीं दे सकते थे, यह मैं महज खुश्कसाली के इलाकों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि मैं ने जींद में जो कि नहर का इलाका है, वहां भी देखा कि वहां के लोगों से कोआपरेटिव को २, ४, ५ रुपया इन्टरेस्ट का भी नहीं मिलता था । आप किस तरह से उस की जरूरतों को इस थोड़े से रुपयों से पूरी कर सकेंगे, किस तरह से उसे आप सेठ बना देंगे, मुझे इसी बात का डर है ।

इसलिये मैं कहूगा कि जहां किसान देश की जनता का सब से महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, समाज का सब से बड़ा अंग है वहां वह देश का सब से अधिक अशिक्षित तथा असंगठित अंग भी है और साथ ही सब से बड़ी और सब से बुरी बात यह है कि वह दरिद्र भी है । इतनी बड़ी दरिद्रता को आप स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया बना देने से ही खत्म नहीं कर सकते, इस के लिये आप को आर्थिक ढांचे में ही चूल मूल से परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । इसी तरह से इस कमेटी ने भी यह कहा है कि केवल पैसे का या केवल कर्जे का हो सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि तमाम ढांचे को बदलने, दरिद्रता को खत्म करने के लिये मनी लैंडिंग को, मार्केटिंग को, प्रासेसिंग को, सारी चीजों को हाथ में लेना होगा । आप २० करोड़ रुपये से तमाम चीजों को हाथ में ले सकेंगे, इस में मुझे बड़ा सन्देह है । मुझे प्रत्यक्ष दिखाई दे रहा है कि आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे । आप बहुत कुछ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इतने बड़े मसले को हल करने के लिये इतने थोड़ रुपयों और इतनी थोड़ी बातों से आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

इस के अलावा जो आप की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है वह एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है आप की फेल्योर का, जनता तक न पहुंचने का और उन को कोई भी फायदा न पहुंचाने का । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस का सारा कारण हमारा एजुकेशन सिस्टम है । हमारी तालीम न हमें कोई मारल सिखाती है, न हमारे मन में पैट्रियाटिज्म भरती है और न ही हमें किसी गरीब से सिम्पैथी करना सिखाती है, बल्कि हमें खुदगर्जी और अपना स्वार्थ पूरा करना सिखाती है, उस के लिये रास्ता बताती है । जब तक आप मजबूती से आर्थिक ढांचे की नहीं बल्कि इस तालीमी ढांचे को भी नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक आप के पास सही आदमी काम करने के लिये नहीं आ सकते । आपने कह तो दिया कि हम ट्रेनिंग दिलायेंगे ऐसे आदमियों को जो कि बैंकिंग के मुनाफे की दृष्टि से काम करेंगे । लेकिन उन को पहले स्कूलों ने जो ट्रेनिंग दी हुई है उस को आप भुला देंगे तभी तो वह आप का सही काम कर सकेंगे । वर्ना मुझे उम्मीद नहीं कि आप की मशीनरी का यह ढांचा कुछ काम कर सकेगा सिर्फ इसलिये कि वह स्वाथ पर खड़ा है और उस की पाई हुई ट्रेनिंग बेकार की है । असलियत भी यही है कि जो पैसा किसान को दिया जाता है, देहात की जनता को दिया जाता है वह किसी भी शकल में उस तक पूरा नहीं पहुंचता । आप चाहे तकावी दें, चाहे कर्जा दें, हर चीज में जिन जिन हाथों में वह जायेगा उस की कुछ न कुछ मैल घिस कर रख ही ली जायेगी और जब तक वह किसान के पास, मजदूर के पास पहुंचेगा, तब तक वह अगर आधा नहीं तो पौना तो जरूर ही रह जायेगा । इन हालात में, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात कोई ज्यादा देर तक चल सकेगी, लेकिन बहरहाल इन हालात में हम बहुत आगे नहीं जा सकते ।

फिर इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की मैन्टेलिटी जो है वह किसान और गरीब देहाती के इतनी हक में नहीं है जितनी कि वह पूंजीपति के हक में है। मैं उस गवर्नमेंट की पार्टी से ही ताल्लुक रखता हूं, लेकिन मुझे यह बरमला कहना पड़ता है कि जहां जमीनदारों का सवाल आता है, वहां कम्पेन्सेशन के मामले में किसी और तरीके से सोचा जाता है। वह हम एक साल के मालिये का सिर्फ दस गुना दे सकेंगे। यह बात कम्पेन्सेशन के सिलसिले में कही जाती है। लेकिन यहां हम पांच सौ रुपये कीमत की एक चीज के लिये १७६५ रुपये देने के लिये तैयार हैं। मुझे तो इस बात से बड़ा दुःख होता है। एक तरफ एक तरीका और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा तरीका। यह मैन्टेलिटी साफ जाहिर करती है कि जिस तरह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ढांचा अमीरों के लिये चल रहा है, उसी तरह से नेशनल गवर्नमेंट भी अमीरों की तरफ ज्यादा झुकती है। ऐसा शायद इसलिये होता है कि वह लोग ज्यादा वोकल हैं। उन की ताकत के मुकाबले में शायद जो किसान, जमींदार और जमीन वाले हैं वह अपनी ताकत पूरी नहीं दिखा सकते। इसी वजह से एक के लिये एक तरीका और दूसरे के लिये दूसरा तरीका अख्तियार करते हैं, वर्ना अगर आप एक मेयार मुकर्रर कर देते कि जब दस साल का मुनाफा या ज्यादा से ज्याद बीस साल का मुनाफा जमीन का दिया गया है तब इस ५०० रुपये का भी जो एक साल का मुनाफा है उस का दस गुना दिया जायेगा, तो बराबर ही बराबर होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया और इतनी ज्यादा रकम दी जा रही है जो कि किसी तरह से भी जायज और मनासिब करार नहीं दी जा सकती।

Shri S. S. More: Along with some other Members who have offered their congratulations to the Government, I also join in offering congratulations. But, my congratulations are not undiluted; my congratulations are mixed with a sense of reality and, therefore, a sense of grief. I was not present when Mr. Guha, who pilots this Bill, made his speech in the House. But, I cared to read his speech this morning and I must congratulate Mr. Guha on possessing a mind which is overflowing with optimism and very rosy tints of the future. He suggested that when we pass this particular measure, everything will be all right in the country as far as the rural population is concerned, their ailments will be receiving proper treatment, proper medicine and that we shall be at the end of all our troubles. But, I am not prepared to take such a rosy and optimistic view of the matter. I find that this particular Bill, which has been drafted, is a sort of a carbon copy of the Imperial Bank Bill which was put on the statute-book of the country in 1920. I have taken special pains to compare the provisions of this Bill with the provisions of the different sections of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920. I find that the whole of the present Bill is nothing but a carbon copy of the old Act with some consequential amendments.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is only due to the lack of their imagination.

Shri S. S. More: I should like to ask a question. During the last quarter of a century, banking has undergone material changes. Socialism has come to the forefront. Even banking which was supposed to be an instrument of the capitalists for the purpose of exploitation, has undergone a necessary and welcome change in order to be a useful instrument to usher in socialism. Unfortunately, the draftsmen in our Law Ministry or in the Finance Ministry still belong to the age of Sir Malcolm Hailey, who was responsible for that former Act; except for a few commas here or there, the whole Bill has been adopted word for word. Take for instance clause 33. It is here in the form of a clause. There, it formed a part of the Schedule. Shri A. M. Thomas referred to some provision about immovable property or document of title, etc., sub-clause (h) of clause 33(i).

[Shri S. S. More]

Now, it is verbation taken from the old Act of 1920. Not only that. Regarding the time-limit in the original Act, the time-limit was six months. Now, this gracious Government has amended it by adding a few months to the time-limit as far as seasonal and agricultural debts for seasonal or agricultural operations are concerned. I should, with some justification, ask the Government whether they are considering banking in the light of modern notions which have developed during the last 25 or not.

Leaving that point aside,—I shall come to that later on when we discuss these clauses—I should like to ask a question which has been asked by many. The ostensible purpose of bringing this Bill is said to be the desire to implement one of the recommendations in the Rural Credit Survey Report. That is the claim of the Government. "Extension of banking facilities on a large scale, more particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas" is one of the purposes for which this Bill has been brought.

Many speakers have quoted detailed figures from different reports showing the gravity, the immensity, of the problems that we have to face. I need not over-burden the records of this House by quoting some further figures. I may very well rely on the data which has been placed before the House. If we view the data in its proper perspective, in its proper magnitude, I would say that our difficulties are as colossal or as huge as they can be. I may say they are Himalayan in their dimensions. What are the instruments by which we propose to remove these Himalayas? Shri A. C. Guha appears to come forward with a small needle in his hand. He has in a rosy manner assured us that with this small needle, which looks like a sort of a magic needle, he will remove the whole Himalayan problem of rural credit and solve the problem of rural poverty.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, you said in your speech, and I can say that I substantially agree with you, that the immensity of the problem has to be properly measured. What is the plight of the rural people? Here, in order to give proper compensation to the shareholders, a certain sum has been prescribed. Government contend that they are under an obligation to see that these shareholders receive full compensation. What is the number of these fortunate shareholders? There are 75,000 shares of the value of Rs. 500 each 150,000 shares of the value of Rs. 125 each. The total number of shareholders as given by my hon. friend is about 10,000. All their interests have to be safeguarded. They are the fortunate few who had the cleverness, who had the business tact, the business vision, to invest whatever sums they had in the proper, productive remunerative venture. What about the peasantry? Every peasant, particularly the medium and small peasant, has been investing his very life, his very blood in this agricultural industry which is supposed to be the vital industry of this country. At what cost and for what profit? It is more than a truism to say that our agricultural economy is an economy of deficiency, is an economy of running losses, an economy which leads a man nowhere but to ruin. Like cattle being taken to the slaughter house, our peasantry, which has been producing food for feeding the people for ages is made to march towards loss and ruin. The Government assure us that if this measure is placed on the Statute Book, all the difficulties of the peasantry will disappear. I am not persuaded to have this rosy view of the matter.

It is not a question of merely giving credit to agriculturists. Even this 'summary' of the Rural Credit Report says that out of 100 per cent sources which go to give him some credit facilities, Government's share is 3·3 per cent., cooperatives 3·1 per cent., relatives and

agricultural moneylenders 24·9 per cent., professional money lenders 44·10 per cent. All these creditors are there. Most of them, barring co-operative societies and possibly Government agencies, have played the part of sharks as far as the poor debtors are concerned. Taking advantage of their illiteracy, taking advantage of their ignorance and exploiting their helplessness, they have robbed them even of their life juice. All these persons have given the peasant some finance. I need not say that this finance made available to him is not sufficient to meet his wants. Good seed is required, fertilisers are required, modern implements are required. The peasants can then have a better yield which will reduce the cost of production and increase the margin of profit. Not only that. They are not in a position to control the market, with the result that the prices collapse when they bring their crops to the market. It is the Government's business to remedy this. It is no use for the State controlling a bank here or a bank there. Real control ought to be taken over the market conditions and prices have to be controlled in a manner so that the peasant can get some remuneration, some return for his labour. You are here very particular to assure some definite return for all the shareholders on a generous scale. No father-in-law can be so generous to his son-in-law. But, what about the peasantry? Who is to prevent his losses or to compensate this? I feel intensely that the Government ought to take a controlling strength in their hands so that they can control the prices with a view to assure adequate return to the producers.

I had an occasion to approach the Minister of Agriculture on some occasion. I went to him and said, you are the Minister for Food and Agriculture, the prices are collapsing, what can you do? He said to me with a helpless look in his face, "well Mr. More, the problem is so huge and so great, I am absolutely helpless." You must remember that the Planning Commission has already laid down that it is the Government's duty to devise some machinery by which the prices shall be kept at a remunerative level. The report is brandished before us and it is said that it is the latest message. But there is nothing now in it. I can quote heaps of reports from the 19th century. For instance, in 1872 one Mr. Crew was sent to this country as an agricultural expert from England. He surveyed the whole agricultural conditions here and said that Indian agriculture is a losing concern. The Agricultural Commission in 1930 also emphasised this aspect of agricultural economy.

There is a string of such reports. It is not for want of material that this Government have not come forward with this particular measure. I do feel the Government are tantalising the peasant. Our peasant is being treated like a potter's donkey. He is made to carry all the bricks and other things that the potter produces, but as far as giving him fodder is concerned, the potter does not recognise any responsibility. The moment the load is carried, the fatigued donkey is let loose on some dung-heap and he has to fend for himself. Even the potter's donkey must be more fortunate than the average peasant in this counry. I will say that Government must come out with proposals. Government must come out with integrated schemes. For want of time, I will give only one concrete scheme. I believe in co-operation. I believe in introducing compulsory co-operation all over the country. It is said that there are five lakh villages. I say, have a co-operative society compulsorily by statute in every village. Not only that. If co-operation is left to voluntary efforts, all the *goondas* and unscrupulous persons will flock to the co-operative society and again go on exploiting the peasant. Let us have some government vigilance officers to deal with the co-operative societies so that the illiterate people shall not be exploited. Make it compulsory for every man, able-bodied man, in that particular village. He should be a compulsory voter for that co-

[Shri S. S. More]

operative society. Make all the property in the village vest in the co-operative society. Let the co-operative society—or whatever you call it—find out what are the needs of the village in respect of foodgrains, in respect of raw-materials, what is the total number of the employed and unemployed, who are the good peasants, who are good workers, who are not etc. and let the village society function as an efficient government instrument so that the needs of the village can be met. I feel that government with all the funds at their disposal will not be able to satisfy all the requirements of the peasantry. This report says that the recurring expenditure required by our peasants is something like Rs. 720 crores per year. Such a huge capital will not be made available by any government. It is the co-operative effort which must be nursed, the voluntary effort which must be nursed and channelised in such a way that the whole country can be prosperous.

As far as compensation to shareholders is concerned. I would say that we cannot afford to pay such huge compensation. Let the 10,000 people suffer. Give them compensation at the face value. Why should you give them three or four times or more than that, by way of compensation? I will make one suggestion and then close my speech. While the value of the shares of the Imperial Bank of India has appreciated very much, other banks have gone into liquidation. This bank only has flourished to such an extent that the price of a share of the face value of Rs. 500 is now ruling at more than three or four times that price, because they were given the government monopoly. The gains of the Imperial Bank are the gains of a monopoly concern. They are the gains of the patronage conferred by Government and therefore, Government can very well say: 'Well, this appreciation is due to the facilities that we afford to you, due to the monopoly rights that we conferred on you. Therefore, all these concessions, all these benefits of the profits that have flowed from the government concessions must again flow back to the government and from the government to the people'. Therefore, I would say that I do not support this. As far as matters of detail are concerned, I may take some chance, if I get any, to speak at the time of the clause by clause consideration stage. But I would say that with all the optimistic picture that has been given, Government have failed to appreciate the magnitude and the gravity of the question with which they are faced. Even this measure will not touch the fringe of the problem.

With these remarks, I say that though I congratulate the Government on coming out with a very bold scheme of nationalisation, it is half-hearted and it is partial. If they want to proceed with it, they must go the whole hog. They must nationalise not only the Imperial Bank but all banks. Not only that. They must also nationalise insurance and give some insurance to the peasant when he incurs any loss on account of the ruinous agriculture that he has to carry on.

श्री जनार्दन रेड्डी (महबूबनगर): मैं इस बिल का हृदयपूर्वक स्वागत करता हूं। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी के आवडी रेज्योलूशन के बाद अगर हम ने कोई अच्छे काम किये हैं, तो वे दो हैं। एक तो हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड किया है और दूसरे अब हम इम्पीरियल बैंक को स्टेट बैंक बना रहे हैं। जनाब, कल मैंने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का भाषण सुना। उस में उन्हों ने फरमाया था कि हम इम्पीरियल बैंक को नैशनलाइज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बिल में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं देखता हूं। सिवाय इस बात के कि रिजर्व बैंक ५५ परसेंट शेयर्ज खरीद रहा है, मैं इस में नैशनेलाइजेशन

की कोई बात नहीं देखता हूं । उन्हों ने यह भी फरमाया कि अब तक रूरल क्रेडिट किसी भी बैंक के जरिये नहीं दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब इस बैंक के जरिये रूरल क्रेडिट की स्कीम को अमल में लाया जायगा । जनाब, अभी आप ने फरमाया था कि इस बिल में रूरल क्रेडिट के बारे में कोई बात नहीं दिखाई देती । यह बात बिल में साफ तौर से रखनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन न मालूम ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया है । हम देख रहे हैं कि हुकूमत काश्तकारों के इन्ट्रस्टस को नजर-अन्दाज कर रही है । हमारे मुल्क की आबादी ३६ करोड़ है और उसमें ३० करोड़ आबादी जरायत-पेशा है, यानी ८३ फीसदी लोग जरायतपेशा हैं । हर छः आदमियों के पीछे पांच आदमी जरायत करते हैं । इस बात के बावजूद हम देख रहे हैं कि हुकूमत काश्तकारों की तरफ कोई अच्छी तरह से नहीं देख रही है । आज तक काश्तकारों को जो कर्जा दिया जा रहा था, वह को-आपरेटिव बैंक के आधार पर दिया जा रहा था । को-आपरेटिव बैंक्स जिस तरह कर्ज दे रहे थे, उस से यही मालूम पड़ता है कि वे ४ फी सदी से ज्यादा कर्ज नहीं दे रहे थे । हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकारों के लिये हर साल तकरीबन ७५० करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा होता है । इस रुपये में सिर्फ ४ फीसदी को-आपरेटिव बैंक या दूसरे कमर्शियल बैंक देते हैं और बाकी देही साहुकार देते हैं । देही साहुकार काश्तकार का खून चूसता रहा है और पूरी रूरल इकानामी का सैंटर होता है । वह काश्तकार से बहुत हाई इंट्रैस्ट लेता है और बाज दफा सौ फीसदी इंट्रैस्ट भी ले लेता है । अगर वह तुख्म के लिये एक मन गल्ला देता है, तो उस के बदले वह दो मन ले लेता है । नकदी में भी वह पचास फी सदी से कम सूद नहीं लेता है । हमारा मुल्क एक जरायती मुल्क है और यहां की सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री जरायत है । इस के बावजूद हुकूमत का काश्तकार को नजर-अन्दाज करना कोई मानी नहीं रखता है । काश्तकार को न सिर्फ जरायत के लिये बल्कि शादी व्याह वगैरह के अख़राजात के लिये भी कर्ज लेना जरूरी होता है । इन सब अख़राजात को पूरा करने के लिये सिर्फ देही साहुकार ही रहता है, जो कि उस का खून चूसता है । एक और बात यह है कि अगर देही साहुकार काश्तकार ठहरे और कोई काश्तकार अपनी जरूरियात पूरी करने के लिये कर्ज के वास्ते उस के पास जाये तो साहुकार उसे एक प्रकार का गुलाम बना लेता है । व्याह शादी के लिये वह बहुत हाई इंट्रैस्ट पर कर्जा देता है । वह काश्तकार को या उस के लड़के को अपने यहां नौकर के तौर पर रख लेता है । देहात की पूरी इकानोमी साहूकार पर आधारित है । हमारे मुल्क में अगर अधिकांश कोई है, तो वह गरीब और औसत दर्जे के काश्तकार हैं । अगर हमें अपने मुल्क को ठीक करना है और बेहतर बनाना है, तो गरीब और औसत दर्जे के काश्तकार को ठीक करने और उस की हालत बेहतर बनाने से ही वह हो सकता है ।

4 P.M.

अगर हम ने गरीब काश्तकार को इस तरह नजर-अन्दाज किया तो मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे समाज की धज्जियां उड़ जायेंगी । और बहुत मुमकिन है कि एक इन्कलाब हो जाये, और इन्कलाब भी ऐसा होगा कि उस की मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी ।

हम जमीन को तकसीम कर रहे हैं मगर हम यह नहीं देखते कि जो जमीन तकसीम की जायेगी उस को काश्तकार कैसे जोतेगा । आज एक गरीब और औसत काश्तकार की मुफलिसी इतनी बढ़ी हुई है कि अपना पेट पाल नहीं सकता । ऐसी सूरत में हुकूमत कैसे कह सकती है कि काश्तकार की हालत बेहतर होगी । अगर हम अपने जरैयी इसलाहात को इफैक्टिव बनाना चाहते हैं तो हुकूमत को क्रेडिट के तौर पर काश्तकार को रुपया देना होगा । जब तक हम ऐसा

[श्री जनार्दन रेड्डी]

नहीं करेंगे तब तक न हमारे जरैयी इस्लाहात कामयाब हो सकते हैं, न भूदान कामयाब हो सकता है और न हमारा सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी ही कामयाब हो सकता है ।

कहा गया है कि इम्पीरियल बैंक को स्टेट बैंक में तबदील कर रहे हैं हम नहीं समझते कि इम्पीरियल बक की जब स्टेट बैंक में तबदीली हो जायेगी, उसी में और बैंकों को भी क्यों नहीं मिलाया जा रहा है । इसमें कोई मानी होंगे । हम तो उस को नहीं समझते । हम नहीं समझ सकते कि जो दूसरी किस्म के बैंक काम कर रहे हैं उन को भी इस में क्यों नहीं शामिल किया गया । उन को वालंटरीली सरेंडर होने की चाइस दी गई है । लेकिन अगर आप को नेशनलाइज करना है तो सब को स्टेट बैंक में क्यों शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

आज जो बैंकिंग सेन्टर्स हैं उनमें से ७३३ तो स्टेट बैंक्स के हैं और ४२२ इम्पीरियल बैंक के हैं । डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्पीच दी उस से मालूम होता है कि ४०० मजीद बैंकिंग सेन्टर्स खोले जा रहे हैं । यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि जो काम कर रहे हैं यह उन को शामिल कर के कहा गया है या कि ४०० और सेन्टर्स खोले जायेंगे । इसके अलावा मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है कि यह बैंक वह रूरल क्रेडिट के लिये खोल रहे हैं । लेकिन जिस देश की ३६ करोड़ आबादी है और जहां ५ लाख ६२ हजार गांव हैं वहां ार १२०० या १३०० बैंकिंग सेंटर्स क्या काम र सकते हैं । अगर आप वाकई जरायती क्रडिट देहाती लोगों को देना चाहते हैं और उन को इमदाद पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो आप को कम से कम ५००० सेंटर खोलने चाहिये या हर ५००० की आबादी के बीच एक बैंकिंग सेंटर होना चाहिये ।

बैंक्स का कर्ज देने का तरीका तीन तरह का होना चाहिये । एक तो शार्ट-टर्म लोन । शार्ट-टर्म इस मानी में कि काश्तकार को हर साल बीज के लिये काश्तकारी के लिये रुपये की जरूरत होती है, वह उस को दिया जाना चाहिये । दूसरा मीडियम टर्म लोन होना चाहिये जोकि शादी विवाह मौके पर काश्तकार को देना चाहिये । हमारे समाज में कुछ ऐसी पाबन्दी है कि कोई बगैर शादी के नहीं रह सकता और शादी विवाह के लिये गरीब काश्तकार को साहूकार का मुंह देखना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उसे एक खास हैसियत से शादी करनी होती है । अगर इस मामले में उसे हुकूमत की तरफ से मदद नहीं मिलेगी तो उस को साहूकार से मदद लेनी होगी । यह इमदाद उस को मीडियम टर्म लोन की शक्ल में मिलनी चाहिये । तीसरा लांग टर्म लोन होना चाहिये । यह गरीब काश्तकार को अपना घर बनाने के लिये या बैल खरीदने के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये और उस को वसूल करने की मियाद बहुत ज्यादा होनी चाहिये ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़–पूर्व व जिला बलिया–पश्चिम) : और सूद कम हो ।

श्री जनार्दन रेड्डी : सूद के मुताल्लिक तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि अगर आप सोशलिस्ट पैटन की सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं और काश्तकार की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, और उस की जिन्दगी के मेयार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप को उस से नामिनल सूद ही लेना चाहिये, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा

कि उन को बगैर सूद के रुपया दिया जाये। लेकिन अगर कोई टैकनिकल दिक्कत हो जिस की वजह से बिला सूद कर्ज न दिया जा सके तो उनको नामिनल सूद पर रुपया दिया जाय।

कहा गया है कि रूरल क्रेडिट बैंक बनाया जायगा। क्या बनाया जायगा यह तो आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। लेकिन बिल को देखने से मालूम होता है कि कहीं भी रूरल का सवाल नहीं है। अगर आप वाक रूरल बैंक बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप को मैनेजमेंट के ढांचे को बुनियादी तौर पर बदलना पड़ेगा। आज इम्पीरियल बैंक का ढांचा इम्पीरियल है। वह बड़े बड़े लोगों का बैंक है। वह रूरल बैंक का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकेगा। उस में तो ऐसे लोग होने चाहियें जो काश्तकारी जानते हों, जो काश्तकारों की दिक्कतों को और मुश्किलात को जानते हों, और रूरल पब्लिक को जानते हों। यही लोग काम कर सकते हैं।

तनख्वाहों के मुताल्लिक मुझे यह कहना है कि हम ने जो आवड़ी में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का रिजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसी पर अमल करना चाहिये और उसी के मुताबिक इन बैंकों का इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये। हम एक नई चीज बना रहे हैं। हम को इस पर ही उस का तजर्बा करना चाहिये। जो डाइरेक्टर वगैरह हों उन की तनख्वाह हम इस तरह मुकर्रर करें कि अवाम यह समझें कि हुकूमत वाकई सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न को अपना रही है। आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उस के बारे में काश्तकार यही सोचता है कि यह जो कुछ हो रहा है यह हमारे लिये नहीं हो रहा है। वह समझता है कि यह जो बड़े बड़े कानून बन रहे हैं वे मेरे लिये नहीं हैं। हम को काश्तकार को यह बतलाना है कि हम उस के लिये काम कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि हुकूमत ज्यादातर अरबन साइड पर तवज्जह देती है। हमारी असली बुनियाद रूरल साइड है, वही हमारे मुल्क का असली ढाचा है। उसकी तरफ भी सरकार को तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अरबन साइड को छोड़ दिया जाय। लेकिन रूरल साइड पर भी वाजिब ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। रूरल साइड में ज्यादातर काश्तकार रहते हैं और यही हमारे मुल्क में सब से ज्यादा तादाद में हैं। अरबन साइड और रूरल साइड सरकार की दो आंखें हैं। अगर किसी के दो आंखें होती हैं तो वह अपनी एक आंख में उंगली नहीं डाल लेता। आप को दोनों तरफ ही एक निगाह से देखना चाहिये।

कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज जो कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं उस की असली वजह यह है कि उनमें इनएफीशेंट लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इस के अलावा दौलतमन्द लोग, और वेही साहूकार उन पर हावी हैं। वह इस मूवमेंट को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते। इस चीज का अच्छी तरह से ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि आयिन्दा ये लोग कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर हावी न होने पावें।

हमको पता नहीं कि आप इस बैंक के रीजनल आफिसेज कहां कहां खोलेंगे। मैं तो अर्ज करूंगा कि इस के लिये हैदराबाद बहुत मौजूं जगह है। हमारी हुकूमत हैदराबाद में २५ लाख खर्च कर के एक बहुत बड़ी बिल्डिंग बनवा रही है। अगर आप रीजनल आफिसेज बम्बई, कलकत्ता या मद्रास में कायम करेंगे तो वहां तो कोई काश्तकार नहीं होंगे। इसलिये सब से सूटेबिल जगह तो हैदराबाद है जहां पर कि रूरल क्रेडिट खप सकता है और

[श्री जनार्दन रेड्डी]

वहां पर रह कर आप जराअत को अच्छी तरह से मदद दे सकते हैं ।

इस के बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि वेअर हाउसेज की भी बहुत जरूरत है ।

जराअत की तरक्की के लिये मार्केटिंग का सब से बड़ा सवाल है । आज जो हालत है उस में काश्तकार की हालत बहुत रद्दी होती जा रही है। उस का फस्ल के मार्केटिंग का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है । देही साहूकार अपने कर्ज में उसकी फस्ल को ले लेता है । शादी विवाह में वह जो रुपया देता है उसकी वसूली में वह काश्तकार की फसल को ले लेता है जबतक हम एग्रीकल्चरल मार्केटिंग कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर नहीं करेंगे तब तक काश्तकार कामयाब नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We are very much indebted to the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee which has thoroughly gone into the question of Rural Credit, as a result of which we will have the State Bank of India. The survey of 75 districts of India, probing into 1,75,000 families in 600 villages of the land, was indeed a very commendable job. Their experience resulted in the statement in the President's Address at the beginning of this Session that the Government would take effective control of the Imperial Bank of India. However that is not everything. We are almost at the thin end of the wedge. We got our freedom in 1947 and it has taken us ten years to start with banking for the people—constituting vital part of our nation's life.

There are now, I may say, three sectors in our credit economy. The first is the green sector. The green sector is there when the Government has taken into its hand the Reserve Bank of India and now the Imperial Bank of India. The red sector is the foreign sector—the foreign banks—15 banks—which are sucking out the vitals of our economy, which are dangerous to our national interests, which only buttress the foreign firms. Then we have the black sector, of which quite a deal is in the hands of a couple of blackmarketeers. Some of these banks have been the products of the war. Most of the ten banks which the Rural Credit Survey Committee suggested should be taken over were products of the war and these banks are thus enumerated; the Bank of Saurashtra, the Bank of Patiala, the Bank of Bikaner, the Bank of Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Indore, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Mysore and the Travancore Bank and there are one or two State banks in the list. I do not know why banks such as these have been spared the axe. They should have been straightway incorporated in this Bill. We always tend to take half-measures; our economy is regulated by half-measures. We must also adopt sound measures to build up the personnel. The chapter on Personnel in the Rural Credit Survey book is interesting. Today, we are in a very, very unhappy position. The top official takes care of himself, his wife and children and his brother, and his next door neighbour and lets the devil take care of the man down below, the poor chaprasi, clerk or the assistant. I say this with all the authority at my command for the simple reason that the first Governor of the Reserve Bank was succeeded by the second Governor of the Reserve Bank who happened to be no less than his next door neighbour in Bombay. The third would be Governor of the Reserve Bank was no less a person than the University—mate of the first Governor or his friend in England or Delhi and elsewhere with whom he lived. I am saying this because, why are we going around the world and finding out men? Have you not got trained men, trained personnel, and cannot you train personnel from our own country instead of trying to get men from England and America and Japan or China or Timbuctoo! Why not you train our own men abroad and get

them here. You can train our men as the heads of our best banks, the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India. The picture goes further. The first Indian Managing Director of the Imperial Bank happens to be the brother-in-law of the second Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. We cannot have a more scandalous state of affairs than this. I say this as a responsible Member of the Congress Party, a member of the majority party. If you are going to divide the leaves and fishes of office in this way, we cannot foretell our future. Let us not shake up the roots of our national lives. Let us water the plant down to the roots and preserve the vitals of our national life.

I have said this on many occasions —this kind of vested interest, this partiality for the foreigner is bad. It seems we cannot do away with it. Fifteen foreign banks are taking away the major part of our wealth, are taking away half the working capital and half the earned profits. What can you do? You have got the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I am not going to mention more names. The Tatas once started a bank and the foreign banks joined together and killed it. It had to be amalgamated with the Central Bank of India. The Tatas however managed to get and successfully put up a steel factory after many, many years of hard labour. "There are also mushroom banks in the hands of blackmarketeers who flit from one bank to another. We have newspaper tycoons the corner funds from the banks of the private sector with the result that journalism today is in the hands of black-marketeers or blackmailers. There is no place for clean and honest journals in this land.

Why this economy and difference? Some industries are essential and some non-essential. The vested interests want to grab all assets. The cities of India have just got six crores of population to whom the Imperial Bank, the Foreign Banks and the commercial banks cater. What about the 30 crores of people living in the countryside? They were the people for whom Mahatma Gandhi cried and died in vain, for whom he went to Noakali and had he survived, he would perhaps have gone to Pakistan. Sometimes we feel he lived in vain. Today, after ten years, we are still groping with half-measures. When a Dutch Bank went out of business in Bombay, it was for the Finance Minister to say that we shall not have another foreign bank. Instead he has allowed foreign banks to flourish for yet another 100 years. The Bank of Bengal started in 1806. Then we have the Bank of Madras in 1843 and the Bank of Bombay having been started three years earlier. As a Bengali *babu* said—quite unwittingly perhaps—and I say it with all apologies to my Bengali friends—their bank was meant for "loot and *phut*." They said that it was for loot and then put the money in the Bank. The Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay followed the Bank of Bengal working on these principles and it was in 1921 that they amalgamated under the banner of the Imperial Bank of India.

Today, we want the villager to have rural credit. The villager has to get it over the fat man of the Imperial Bank and if I give figures, they would be astounding. The Imperial Bank in 1921 had investments of Rs. 12½ crores. In 1954, they became Rs. 108¾ crores. I would take the test of this Bank in respect of the advances it made. In 1921, the Imperial Bank advanced Rs. 54 crores and in 1954, the advances went up to Rs. 102 crores, which is just double, while the investments went up eight or nine times. Deposits jumped over three times than in 1921. The reserve fund was one hundred and fifty per cent up. The dividend, that elusive word 'dividend', by which so many people are fascinated, is enjoyed by the small community of just ten thousand shareholders who live to rule the roost. They must get their 16 per cent dividend. It was originally 10 and it was raised gradually to 12, 14 etc. Now it must be 16 per cent and they must get back 16 per

[Shri Joachim Alva]

cent. This is unmindful of the poverty of the people, unmindful of the ravages of poverty in the land and unmindful of the many people who died in Bengal. We have no right to sit as legislators here unless we see everything from the point of view of the poor villager. Today, it is the duty of the Government of India to establish a co-operative society in the meanest village, along with the post-office with a regional inspector, as my friend Shri S. S. More said. We are creating an island of this Imperial Bank—where the fat man sits with the shirt, hat and boot. How can the poor villager stand against this giant? Let us have a heart for the poor villager. We are talking of marketing, selling credit, rural economy, rural-mindedness, rural investment, but all this has become a fashion with men with boots and pants and coats or who have been trained or will retire after service to England. Let them sit with the villagers and drink with them and with the same mud-pot and learn the simple methods of the villagers and not of the western type. You cannot bring economy that way. Today, the 94 per cent of the money borrowed by the villager is from whom? As given in this report, only 3 per cent from co-operative societies, 3 per cent from the Government agencies and 94 per cent is form the money-lenders, from agriculturiest money-lenders and from all sorts of undesirable breeds who must be really extirpated from our economy. Today we have to move the wheels of the Government with the rural credit given to the poor villagers. Otherwise we have no chance. This country gained freedom due to the sacrifices of the freedom fighters of the land. The plight of the poor, has to be destroyed by liberal Government measures. We have to take care and vest power in the hands of the people and retire those who have basked in the sunshine of the British and want to shine better in our own firmament. Unless we bring the people together and integrate their interest with those of our national life, we cannot run the wheels of Government smoothly. This Government cannot completely look after the interests of the people. Indeed our great Prime Minister carries great burdens on his shoulders. The cares and destinies of Africa and Asia are cares and destinies. Sometimes he has really no time to probe into the details of administration. In the report I find the amazing figures that 30 crores of the people are in the villages but only six crores are in the big towns. But we find hardly 40 per cent of the Five Year Plan funds devoted to the villages. The Five Year Plan speaks of agricultural and community development, irrigation and multi-purpose power projects. The expenditure on them all is just thirty-eight per cent of the total outlay of costs provided in the Five Year Plan. If we can find men of the stamp of Sir Stafford Cripps, I would take my hat off to them all. I had the unique privilege of meeting Sir Stafford Cripps when he was the guest of one of our greatest patriots, Shri Bhulabhai Desai, with whom he stayed for about one week. Shri Bhulabhai Desai was a great patriot, he gave his life for the country, and he created a great impression by his leadership of the Congress Party in the old Central Assembly. I remember having met Cripps physically a giant and morally also a giant, in the year 1939 before he took up office, both in Moscow and London. However, when I saw him in 1946 during the period of what is known as the Cripps' proposals and later the Constitutional parleys, his physical frame had changed. How did he become like that? It was because he worked hard and functioned in Moscow, where he was the British Ambassador, and also in his own country ceaselessly and tirelessly as the Chancellor of Exchequer. Ultimately he died, before the plums of the Prime Minister's office could fall into his lap. And how did he serve his country? He spurned away £1500 per month which was the income he earned during his practice and just lived on the Cabinet Minister's salary. That is the ideal of service which our great men

must apply to their minds and hold aloft in their hearts. But what do we find? Everyone wants to be a bank manager or a bank director or a Reserve Bank Governor or a managing director, getting Rs. 7000 or Rs. 8000 a month, and have the best house in Bombay or Delhi where he can stay for ever and never go to the countryside.

We can never set our economy right unless we set these things right. These are very serious things, and it is time that we learn to mix with the villager, take off our coats and pants and go to meet him in a *dhoti* and live and eat and drink with him in the village. Unless we are prepared to mix with him physically, apart from being in touch with him mentally, we have no chance of saving our countryside for our nation. That is why Bapu went and lived in Sevagram.

These are the few points that I wanted to place before this House. I find that there is so much to say but so little done. My blood boils when I think of the foreign banks here. The chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China said in London, hardly a month ago—a report of that appeared in the *London Times*, (but it was not completely reported in our papers) which had advertised that report—that they had made a far-reaching proposal of appointing Indians and men of the Eastern nations as subaccountants. In the year 1955, subaccountants are being appointed for the first time from amongst Indians! What are those 16 Britishers in the Imeprial Bank doing today? We tolerate them because we are Hindus, and we are the followers of the Hindu philosophy which is a great philosophy of tolerance, goodwill, etc. but it has also got its limits. When we have 16 men who are foreigners in the Imperial Bank, there are not even sixteen men in the Chartered Bank or other Exchange Banks, who are Indians as executives; they are only glorified assistants. They may be in the Chartered Bank, the National Bank or Hong-Kong Bank or any other foreign Bank, but they are only glorified assistants. Why should they not be given executive posts in these banks? Whether it be the Chartered Bank, the National Bank or any other bank, everyone of these foreign banks has come in the way or our shipping and other industries, has come in the way of our national development. Sometimes, the money that is deposited in these foreign banks goes to feed the whites in Africa and Kenya. The Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance may be able to tell us how much money has been transferred to Africa in times of distress or how much money has come from Africa to India. These are vital facts. And facts are more dangerous than anything else, and it is from facts that we must seek our inspiration and improve our national economy.

Unless we can set right these things, there seems to be no hope, and we are only tinkering with the problem, and not doing anything substantial.

As I said, we have the green sector. The green sector has just started to sprout. We has just sown the seed of the State Bank, and that is the green sector of our national life. So far as the black sector is concerned, it consists of the blackmarketeers' banks; and we have got the red sector also which must really be exterminated from this land of ours. Then only we shall have a bright future, then only we shall have a prosperous villager, and then only we shall be able to build up this great land of ours.

With these reservations, I support the Bill.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In spite of its drawbacks, we support this Bill in so far as its provisions are likely to benefit our people. But I find no justification, as some hon. Members including you, Sir, have not found for the hon. Minister to indulge in poetic ecstasy over this measure. A rosy picture was painted of 'health and plenty' in the countryside, in spite of the fact that there was provision only

[Shri N B. Chowdhury]

for a few crores of rupees so far as the two funds as provided for in the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill were concerned, in spite of the fact that the co-operative societies and co-operative banks through which credit is to be given to our half-starved *kisans* in the countryside are in a very bad condition, and in spite of the fact that there are so many contradictions in the Bill itself.

It has been said that the difficulty about extending credit has been due to the lack of proper institutions. A few days ago in reply to one of my questions, the hon. Minister stated that though there is money they cannot make it available because of the lack of institutions. In the First Five Year Plan, as much as Rs. 125 crores have been provided, Rs. 100 crores for short-term loans, Rs. 20 crores for medium-term loans, and Rs. 5 crores for.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Rs. 25 crores for medium-term loans, and Rs. 5 crores for long-term loans.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: That was what I was going to say.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is Rs. 130 crores, and not Rs. 125 crores.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Even though Rs. 130 crores has been provided, yet how is it that this amount was not made available to the agriculturists, and how is it that in the last year of the Plan, when we are now with this measure before the House, Government have to admit that these have been failures so far as the extension of the credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 130 crores is concerned?

There has been a department of agricultural credit in the Reserve Bank. And as early as 1933 and 1934, when the Reserve Bank of India Bill was being discussed in the Central Assembly, some Members having the interest of the *kisans* in their mind spoke with all the emphasis at their command about the necessity of extending rural credit and also about the establishment of the State Bank. Though things are changed now, and the peasants had played their part in the struggle for freedom, yet they are still in need of carrying on their struggle to make themselves free from all sorts of exploitation that are there. At the time when Sir George Schuster was here, he was not here to make the peasant free from feudal and colonial exploitation that was there. But now after seven years since the transfer of power, something should have been done in this regard, but we find that when the hon. Minister is coming forward with this Bill there has not been a sufficient appreciation of the gigantic nature of the problem. It has been stated in the Rural Credit Survey Committee's report that as much as Rs. 750 crores are necessary annually to meet the current needs of agricultural operations. In addition to this, there is to be a larger provision if we want really efficient agriculture. If we want that there should be better irrigational facilities, digging of new wells, better seeds, better manure etc. there has to be sufficient credit made available to the rural people.

According to what has been stated in this report,—and that has been quoted by many Members—only 3 per cent of the credit comes through the co-operative societies, and 3 per cent from Government by way of *taccavi* loans or agricultural loans. It is the moneylenders who are still ruling the roost and it is the moneylenders who are providing as much as 44·8 per cent of the loans, so far as these agricultural operations are concerned.

Placed in this situation we find that Government have come forward with a measure which does not specifically say what amount would be available to the rural people through such institutions. Although there has been provision made for the creation of two funds in the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, yet the amount provided there is very small. What is the condition of these poor co-operatives through which Government are going to function?

The Rural Credit Survey Committee has spoken about an integrated approach, after having spoken about a State-partnered institution and the rural credit societies. There is one very characteristic sentence in the summary of the All-India Rural Credit Survey which says that these societies are being controlled by the moneylenders in the village, and so they are not in a good condition at all. We find that these shylocks and moneylenders have established their grip on the co-operative societies, and whenever any credit comes, by subterfuge or subtle means it is these persons who avail themselves of the maximum benefit out of those loans. It has been stated in the summary of that report:

> "When local Co-operation gets into the charge of the village moneylender, and more especially the landlord-*cum*-moneylender, he becomes the society, the depositer and the borrower, all of them together or each in turn, with the ease with which the one Godhead becomes Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva—Creator, preserver and Destroyer—in the more picturesque expressions of Hindu philosophy, or with the elusiveness with which matter and energy exchange roles in the more recent refinements of nuclear physics."

This is the kind of statement that has been made by the authors of the Survey Report itself. Therefore, we find that the co-operative banks or the co-operative societies affiliated to them are in such a condition that from them the primary producers, the poor peasants are not in a position to get the loans, whatever little loan is being made available now through the Reserve Bank. We know these societies are managed by persons who are not always quite honest and able to serve the interests of these poor people. They lack finance and they are also sometimes in difficulty with regard to sufficient staff, so far as the co-operative banks are concerned.

With regard to the money that is in the co-operative societies we find that the same is being utilised by the big bosses who control the society. During the control days I have seen that in a number of weavers' co-operative societies although the Government supplied some yarn at cheaper rate, it was the Secretary or the moneylenders who utilised it and the benefit did not go to the primary members of the societies. We find also, that although there has been some provision in the Bill for extending some credit to the agriculturists, it has never been said that this should be extended to share croppers and such other people who do not hold sufficient measure of land. We know under the present State laws at certain places the agriculturists do not get loans if if they do not own 3 acres of land or some such measure. In our country, according to this Report, 70 per cent of the agriculturists do not have large holdings. 70 per cent of the people have medium size and small holdings. There are large number of agricultural workers who also carry on share-cropping work. If the Government does not make any provision to extend to them credit facilities against produce; if they do not make any provision to extend credit facilities to the small peasants also, then there is no justification for going into rapture over this small measure.

Then there has been provision for National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. We do not know how many such warehouses are going to be established and at how many places. Unless there is a warehouse at least at every sub-divisional town, unless the facilities of storing the agricultural produce and commercial crops at such godowns are arranged, the village people will not get sufficient benefit.

Mr. Chairman: If the warehouses are 30 miles away from the villages, how would ordinary villagers be benefited?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The village people will have to deliver the produce at that place. I come from a jute growing area and I know how many jute growers are suffering there. There are so many middle men in

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

between the millowners and the jute growers and before the jute is harvested, as I said the other day, the moneylenders come forward for advancing money which the poor jute growers are badly in need of. Then when the jute is actually raised it is purchased at a much lower rate than the market rate prevailing at that time. Therefore, in order to remove this difficulty it is very necessary that warehouses should be opened at sub-divisional levels at least in important market places so that the peasants can go there with their produce and get adequate price.

Then about the shares of the Imperial Bank of India. Now, it has been provided that for every paid-up share of Rs. 500, Rs. 1765-10-0 will be paid and for partly paid-up share of Rs. 125 as much as Rs. 431-12-4 will be paid. Sir, we have heard about the socialistic pattern of society. The Prime Minister himself has said in connection with the discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill that, if we really want to remove this wide disparity and inequality between the 'haves' and 'have-nots', then we cannot think of paying full compensation to the extent of market value in every case. If you continue to pay compensation at this rate as given in this Bill, then how can you declare from house-tops that we are going to usher in a socialistic era in this country? Therefore, there is no indication, no positive action yet, to indicate that they are going to take steps which will conform to the socialistic pattern.

Sir, I urge upon the Government not to pay the shareholders more than the face value so far as the big shareholders are concerned and to pay a reasonable amount only so far as the small holders are concerned.

The question of credit and co-operative societies has been stressed by all hon. Members who have spoken till now. Now, how to organise these co-operative societies? How to put them on a sound basis? The Committee has spoken about the necessity of training personnel and using them. But the most important thing that is to be done first of all is, along with this training of personnel, to provide finance to the co-operative banks and the co-operative societies. They have spoken for the State partnership institutions. We have no objection if State participates at every stage and if they also buy certain shares so far as the co-operative banks and the co-operative societies are concerned. But, in order to have these co-operative societies placed on a sound footing it is very necessary that the structure of rural society itself should be changed radically. In order to give real benefit of land reforms to the people concerned, the land reform laws themselves should be real laws. Unless there is a re-distribution of land, there is no use fixing ceilings. In certain States land reform bills have been passed fixing certain ceilings. But, if there is no re-distribution how can the men come forward with a certain measure of land and ask for certain credit facilities? Therefore, in order to rejuvenate the rural life, to recreate rural life as the hon. Minister has said, it is very necessary that such prerequisite conditions should be fulfilled and conditions should be created in the country-side where they can not only get sufficient credit facilities through institutions like co-operative societies and co-operative banks, but at the same time there should be such a condition in which the share croppers and the other landless people can get land which is now in the hands of the landlords. Landlordism may have been abolished legally, but there are people still holding sufficient measure of land. You know, Sir, they have arranged this in a very dubious way. Whenever they hear that ceiling is going to be fixed in connection with land reforms, they partition their lands and thereby manage to keep in their families a large measure of land. So we must remove this difficulty also so that the poor people in the country, 70 per cent of the people who live on

agriculture, can get the benefits of this measure.

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। मेरे हृदय और मस्तिष्क पर बहुत दिनों से एक दुर्भाव पड़ा रहा कि गरीब किसान के ऊपर सूदखोर का कितना जुल्म है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय दुनिया में जितना अत्याचार है, उसमें यह अत्याचार सब से घृणित है। जब मैं दस बरस की उम्र का था, तो मैं ने एक बार देखा कि एक आदमी ने, जो कि तकिए पर बैठा हुआ था, एक बूढ़े बुजुर्ग से कहा कि "यह तुम्हारी बदकिस्मती है कि तुम्हारे चार बेटे हुए। अगर इनके बजाय दो लड़कियां होतीं, तो मैं अपना रुपया वसूल कर सकता था।" यह बात उस समय की है जब कि मैं दस बरस का था, लेकिन मैं अब भी वह दर्द महसूस करता हूं कि कोई इन्सान दूसरे इन्सान से यह कहने की जुर्रत करे—हिम्मत करे—कि अगर तुम्हारे घर बजाय लड़के की लड़कियां हो जातीं, तो मैं रुपया वसूल करता" और उसको यह अधिकार हो कि वह दूसरे दिन के सूरज को देख सके। यह समस्या मेरी समझ में अब तक नहीं आयी है। दस बरस बाद मैं ने फिर देखा कि ठाकुर लोगों का एक गांव इस लिए उजड़ रहा है कि सूदखोर उनकी इज्जत को सही-सलामत रहने देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैंने अपनी आंखों से उन राजपूतों को आंसू बहाते हुए गांव छोड़ते हुए देखा, जिन्होंने ग़दर के जमाने में उनके खानदान की रक्षा की और उनके लिए अपने जवान बेटों को एक नदी के घाट पर निछावर किया। फिर मैंने इतिहास के पन्ने उलटे और देखा कि क्या कहीं मनुष्य की इस गिरावट का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है—कि क्या मनुष्य इतना गिर सकता है और जब मेरे अध्यापक ने बतलाया कि मनुष्य महज एक आर्थिक जानवर नहीं हो सकता, There is no such thing as economic man. मैंने उससे कहा कि यह झूठ है। मैंने देखा है कि मनुष्य पैसे के लिए दूसरे की इज्जत ले सकता है, उसका खून ले सकता है, उसका घरबार तबाह कर सकता है, और यह चीज मेरे हृदय को और मस्तिष्क को परेशान करती रही है।

यही नहीं, मैंने इस सचाई को दांते के लेखों में देखा है। दांते ने अपनी "परगेटरी" में लिखा है कि सूदखोर को वही सजा मिले जो उस इंसान को मिलती है जो अमानुषिक दुराचार करता है। दुनिया में कोई पाप इससे ज्यादा बुरा नहीं है कि नफे के लिये दूसरे की इज्जत पर हाथ डाला जाय, पैसे के लिये दूसरे का घर बरबाद किया जाय, पैसे के लिये बेईमानी की जाय। और जब मैं यह लफ्ज कहता हूं तो मैं उन वाकयात को याद करता हूं कि किस तरह एक छतरी देकर एक जवान आदमी से उसकी ७०० बीघा जमीन ले ली गयी। एक नौजवान बारिश में भीगता जा रहा था। सेठ ने उससे कहा कि तुम ठाकुर के लड़के हो, भीगते कैसे जाओगे, छतरी लेते जाओ। उसने तीन रुपये की छतरी देकर ७०० बीघा जमीन जो कि लाखों रुपये की जायदाद थी हड़प ली। यह बात मैंने इसलिये कही कि दुनिया का कोई कानून जनता को उबार नहीं सकता अगर मनुष्य को सहारा देने वाला न हो। और मैं आज भी कहता हूं कि आप लाख कानून बना लीजिये, लाख बैंक खोल लीजिये, अगर इन्सान आपकी सहायता करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता तो जनता जहां है वहीं रहेगी। और उसी अधोगति को प्राप्त होती रहेगी। हम तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकते जब तक दुनिया में

[पंडित के० सी० शर्मा]

मनुष्य पैदा नहीं होता। और जब मैं यह कहता हूं तो मैं यह आंइंस्टाइन जैसे महापुरुष के अनुभव पर कहता हूं। आइंस्टाइन लिखता है कि दुनिया में जितने पाप हुए, दुनिया में जितनी कुरीतियां हुईं जितनी जबरदस्तियां हुई वे इसीलिये हुई कि ठीक समय पर मनुष्य पैदा नहीं होता। मैं कहता हूं कि आज जो किताब का कीड़ा मनुष्य डिप्टी कलक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर काम कर रहा है पर जो जन सेवा नहीं कर सकता उस को उस जगह पर रखना पाप है। मैं जब ये शब्द कहता हूं तो पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूं। मेरा अनुभव है कि आज जो हमारे शासन के करने वाले हैं वह जनता के प्रति अपने धर्म का पालन नहीं करते बल्कि मनुष्यता के प्रति पाप करते हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि जब लोगों के गले कट रहे थे, जब लोगों के घर जलाये जा रहे थे, जब औरतों की बेइज्जती हो रही थी और बच्चों को आग में डाला जा रहा था उस वक्त बहुत सी डिस्ट्रिक्ट आधारिटीज शहरों में बैठे हुए मजे उड़ा रहे थे।

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member now to speak on the Bill?

पंडित के० सी० शर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं इसी बात पर आ रहा हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह तो अच्छी चीज है कि आप बैंक कायम करें। लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा जरूरी चीज यह है कि इस बैंक का काम उन लोगों के हाथ में हो जिन्हों ने इस पुण्य भूमि में जन्म लिया हो। जब गेटे ने कहा था कि "ऐ पृथ्वी के सुपुत्र, तुम इस संसार के भार को अपने कन्धे पर लो" तो उस का मलतब यही था कि ऐसे आदमी जिन को (Rare Life) सरल जीवन का अनुभव है, जिन को बहुत ज्यादा जिन्दगी का तजर्बा हो वह आगे आवें। यह जो कागज का पढ़ा लिखा आदमी है उस को जनता से सहानुभूति नहीं है। उस में कोई ईमानदारी नहीं है और मनुष्य की कोई शक्ति उस को बदल नहीं सकती। जब मैं कहता हूं कि यह विधेयक बड़ा अच्छा है और इस की आवश्यकता थी इस के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता था क्योंकि जितने बैंक अब तक हैं वे रुपया कमाने के लिये बनाये गये हैं। जो रुपया कमाने वाले बैंक हैं वे सहायता के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये आम आदमियों को और खेती करने वालों को सहायता देने का यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती थी। यह काम बहुत जरूरी था और मैं समझता हूं कि और जो बड़े बड़े बैंक सरकार से सम्बन्धित हैं वह आज तक सकार के हाथ में आजाने चाहियें थे और उन के जरिये जो काम किया जा सकता था वह सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिय था। जैसा कि अलवा साहब ने कहा कि आधे काम में ज्यादा सफलता देखने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन के कहने में बहुत कुछ सचाई है।

इस के बाद जो बात मैं कहता हूं वह यह है कि जिस तरह से अब तक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चली हैं उस में कोई सफलता की गुंजाइश नहीं मालूम होती। उन से कोई ज्यादा उम्मीद करना वास्तविकता से दूर भागना है। लेकिन मनुष्य क्या नहीं कर सकता। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा कि गेटे जैसा फिलासफर जब दुनिया को देखता है तो कहता है "ए पृथ्वी के सुपुत्र, तुम इस संसार के भार को अपने कंधे पर लो।" तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि अपने कर्मचारियों में महज उन्हीं आदमियों को रखें कि जिन में काम करने की भावना हो और काम करने की शक्ति हो और अपने संविधान से उन तमाम चैप्टर्स को निकाल दें जिन म उन आदमियों को रखने के लिय गुंजाइश रखी गई है जो न जनता के प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हैं, न जिन में काम करने की शक्ति है और न जिन में काम करने की भावना है। इसलिय मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों में ऐसे आदमियों की न लें जो

केवल किताबी आदमी हों। हम उन लोगों को लें जिन को जनसाधारण से सहानुभूति हो जिन में काम करने की शक्ति हो और जो काम करने के लिये तैयार हों।

अभी अशोक मेहता जी ने कहा कि अमरीका का सब से बड़ा बैंक जो सफल हुआ वह इसलिये सफल हुआ कि बजाय इस बात का इन्तिजार करने के कि जनता उस के पास आवे वह स्वयं जनता के पास गया और जनता के पास जा कर उस ने जनता की सहायता की। और उस को काम करने का ढ़ंग बतलाया। इसी तरह हम को अपने नौजवानों को, जिन में काम करने की भावना है, जिन में जनता के प्रति सहानुभूति है और जो काम करने की शक्ति रखते हैं, काम करना सिखाना चाहिये। जहां तक सहकारिता के काम का सम्बन्ध है हमें बजाय इस के कि हम इन्तिजार करें कि लोग हमारे पास आवें, खुद लोगों के पास जाना चाहिये। तभी इस काम की तरक्की हो सकेगी।

मुझे रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ कर बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ कि छोटे छोटे आदमी जमींदार के पास रहते हैं और साहूकार के पास रहते हैं इसलिये उन पर उन लोगों का असर पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। असल बात यह है कि हमारे यहां जो अंग्रेज लोग थे वे तो चले गये। जो हिन्दुस्तानी लोग उन की जगह अफसर हुए, उन में जिलाधीश इत्यादि ५० बरस से ज्यादा की उम्र में हुए और उनके दिमाग में यह बात आई कि यह जो चार पांच साल के लिये हम को जिलाधीश की जगह मिली है यह अकबर-आजम के बाद हमीं को मिली है और हम को अपनी जिन्दगी आराम से बितानी चाहिये। यह जो हमारे देश में खराबी दिखायी देती है यह उस छोटे आदमी का कसूर नहीं है जो कि गांव में काम करता है, या तहसील में काम करता है या ताल्लुके में काम करता है। यह तो साहब का कसूर है जो अपने को अकबर आजम की जगह पर समझते हैं और जिले के हैडक्वार्टर में बैठ रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को उन के पास यह हुक्म भेजना चाहिये कि अगर इतना काम नहीं होगा तो तुम को समझ लेना चाहिये कि तुम इस जगह पर नहीं रखे जा सकोगे। इस के इलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है।

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): I vas one of the three Members of this House who sponsored a Resolution about seven or eight years ago in the then Legislative Assembly for the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank. We were given an assurance, as assurances are always forthcoming, but it has taken a long time for the actual Bill to come.

And in regard to some of the provisions of the Bill now under discussion, I am not very happy about them. I cannot congratulate the Government for the manner in which this Bill has been brought. I do congratulate the Committee which was responsible for the survey of rural credit, some of the recommendations of which have been incorporated in this Bill. But the Members of this House were not taken into confidence even about its provisions. The report was not made available to us; we were not even told as to what were the views of the State Governments.

One of the recommendations of this Committee was that not only the Imperial Bank but also the other State Banks should be nationalised. As to why it has not been done we do not know. This Bill has been introduced without our being given an opportunity to read thoroughly or discuss the report on the basis of which this Bill has been framed.

Now, one significant remark in this report is that co-operation has failed, but co-operation must succeed. Were we not entitled to know as to what the Government have decided about the reasons why co-operation has failed and what steps they are going to take

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

to ensure that co-operation succeeds. I know it is not because of lack of money that co-operation has failed; mostly it is due to the attitude, the approach of the machinery which is responsible for handling it. I would give only one instance. It is about the low income group housing scheme for which money has been advanced to the State Governments. The U.P. State Government have decided to give three crores which were given to it by the Central Government to the Central Co-operative Bank. Do you know, Sir, what rules they have framed? While any moneylender would advance money on the security of a building, and the scheme does not postulate for any other securities, this Central Bank has made rules that for the advance of the money for building of houses not only should the person taking the loan invest 20 per cent, but he should get two other sureties—sureties possessing sufficient property —to stand as sureties for thirty years. Now I want to ask how it will be possible for this scheme to succeed. When I put this question to the Director of Co-operation who was present in the Committee meeting he said business principles required that. He said, "We want to make sure that Government money was safe". They will not rely on a person who is earning Rs. 400 a month; he is putting his own money in the building and the loan is advanced in instalments to be paid only on the proof that the previous instalment had been fully spent. But in addition to that they require not only sureties for the period of the construction of the building, but to provide against losses that may occur later on. Supposing there was some calamity like an earthquake and the house collapses? How can you expect to get sureties for that? But still he was quite positive that this was the only way that a co-operative bank should advance any loan.

With that mentality, with that approach, with that background, how can you expect that by nationalising the Imperial Bank, you will be providing credit to rural areas, and suburban areas on a large scale? Now, I would like to know by opening these four hundred branches to what extent you are going to the rescue of the person who requires immediate help, who requires succour and first aid immediately if he is to survive, as has been given out in this Report itself? There are other Government reports which bear out the same fact. So, the proper course for the Government was to have discussed this report first, to have come to certain tentative conclusions as to how and by what means rural credit could be made available, and then to have introduced this Bill.

Not only that. I am sorry that the hon. Minister, whom I may congratulate for the opportunity of sponsoring such an epoch-making Bill, should have given an assurance that the Government was not going to nationalise other banks. I do not know where was the occasion for him to give an assurance to the other banks that there was no question of the Government interfering with them. If by nationalising this, you are not able to provide sufficient credit facilities in the rural areas, why should you not insist upon each and every bank opening at least an equal number of branches in the rural and suburban areas before they are permitted to open new branches in the cities or urban areas? Why should you not do that? Then, as Mr. Alva has pointed out, there are other banks who think that they have nothing to do with our rural people, although this nation lives mainly in villages. So any step towards nationalisation should be aimed at the uplift and for the emancipation, for the welfare of the villages and if we do not work on that basis, I am sure that something else will have to replace our present policy.

There has been so much talk about the socialist pattern of society. Much has been said from the opposite Benches. They have said it is a bluff. Well, Sir, I am one of those who believe that whatever resolutions the Congress passes, it passes in all seriousness. Now the only difficulty is with

regard to their implementation. When we passed the resolution on Swaraj, even then certain people called it a bluff. Even in regard to the other resolutions, they did not assess them at their proper value. But my difficulty is this. Government by bringing this measure has given a handle to our opponents to say that while we might profess about the socialistic pattern of society, we have not acted according to it. I am one of those who would have wished that instead of a socialistic pattern of society we might as well have called it a family pattern of society. The family pattern is more intelligible to our people. We know what is a family. In a family every member lives for another; every member works to his capacity; no member would accumulate money while the other member is starving. So, we can understand that. That has been ingrained in our culture. I may give a Sanskrit saying:

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

The whole universe is a family. We have now reached a stage when we should at least consider the whole country as a family. But what do we find here. In the matter of paying compensation we are told that there are trusts, there are widows, etc., and we have to help the small people. We are very much considerate to the small people. But what about persons who do not know what is it to have two square meals a day? Now, you may refer to your own reports and you will find that 1 crore and 56 lakhs of families do not have an income of even Rs. 600 a year, and we still hear we are concerned with those who have money enough to invest in Imperial Bank of India. I heard my hon. friend Mr. Bansal saying it is in keeping with what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been saying. When he had to reconcile with the criticism that it is not in consonance with the way we have paid compensation for zamindari abolition he said two wrongs do not make one right. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will never think that the compensation we have paid to zamindars is not fair, is not just. Still he says that two wrongs would not make a right. Mr. Bansal further said that paying compensation to these persons is the only way by which we can assure the private sector of our *bona fides*. We have heard so much about this private sector and seen the efforts that have been made by succeeding Finance Ministers and others to assure them. But what has been the result? They were expected to invest Rs. 600 crores in the Plan period. But they have not invested even one third. The Income-tax Investigation Commission was appointed, and we were told that at least Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores was in black market money and we were not able to get even Rs. 100 crores. Where has all the money gone? We are talking of this private sector which is not at all co-operating with us. I know from the reports of the Income-tax Investigation Commission that those very persons who are very big industrialists, who are holding high positions, who are also finding prominent places in Government Committees and Advisory Boards, are some of those who have been mentioned in the list of evaders drawn by the Income-tax Investigation Commission. And still we want to have a soft corner for them.

Mr. Bansal said that after all there are seven thousand and odd shareholders who have got one to ten shares each. On an average of five shares each, if you multiply it by Rs. 1,765, it would come to eight thousand and odd rupees. To each of them we want to pay cash. Why should we pay cash? After all they have invested for getting some return. Let them allow this money to remain invested. Let us give them bonds. I will be the last man to give them shares. Why give them shares?

We made a rule with regard to the Reserve Bank that nobody shall hold more than five shares. But here we have a provision that nobody will be allowed to have more than 5 per cent of the issued capital at a time. Why this change? After the resolution of the Congress, we are not going even to stick to the provision that we have made in the Reserve Bank Act that nobody will be allowed to hold more than five shares. Why? I have

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

tabled an amendment that nobody should be allowed to hold more than twenty-five shares. Because, if we give upto 5 per cent of the authorised capital to each, what will happen? Fifty-five per cent will be held by the Reserve Bank. Then the remaining forty-five per cent can be held by nine persons. And these nine persons will be controlling and they will have a determining voice. I do not want that in a national concern any persons should have a voice like that.

In regard to compensation I have said that there should be a slab system. In one of my amendments I have provided for these small men. But I do not want that they should be given any priority for the allotment of shares. When we have given them compensation or bonds, there should be an end of it. Let them apply like others. They must stand on the same footing as any other applicant, and there should not be any special consideration shown for them. If we pass this measure as it is, if we accept the rate of compensation as it is provided in the Bill, what will happen. We had the Reserve Bank Bill and later on the Indian Airlines Corporation Bill was passed, and we said there were different considerations then. If we pass this Bill as it is, I say later on it will be difficult, if not impossible altoghether, to acquire or nationalise any of the banks or industrial concerns, because this will be cited as the basis, as the precedent to which all of us would have become parties.

With these words, I submit that, firstly, Government should have brought this report about Rural Credit Survey, which is the basis and the fundamental foundation of this Bill, before us. We should have been given an oportunity to discuss it. Later on this Bill could have been introduced even in the beginning of the session and a Select Committee could have been appointed and it could have reported. After all these are questions which could be settled in two or three days in a Select Committee instead of our having to feel that we will not have time because we have come to the fag end of the session. We have not only got only one stage for the discussion of this. We have also not been given an opportunity of discussing this important Bill in the Select Committee. Whatever it may be, I still hope that an informal committee may be appointed where these things could be thrashed out and we must consider this Bill from all angles, not only from the point of view of our present commitments but also from the point of view of our future.

And in regard to the future we should consider it from the point of view of helping the man living in the rural areas who has been the greatest sufferer. Mr. Bansal said that two wrongs cannot make a right. But here is a man who has been wronged for centuries and we are not prepared to undo the wrong or make a move in the right direction, because we want that others who have acquired vested interests at the cost of that person should be given a fair and equitable compensation.

With these words I support the motion for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: It is now five minutes past five. If the House proposes to sit till six I will call another Member. On the other hand, if the House proposes to sit till 5-45 I will call the hon. Minister.

Several Hon. Members: Till six.

Shri A. C. Guha: But I think there was another Bill to be taken up. At 5-45 this debate was to conclude and another small Bill, the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, was to be taken up. It would take only ten or twelve minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I was sitting in the House when the time-table was changed, the other Bill was not mentioned by the Deputy-Speaker or by the Speaker. I am anxious that that Bill may also be finished. If the hon. Minister had brought it to my notice a little earlier, I would not have called one more Member.

Shri Gurupadasfamy. I would request the hon. Member to conclude within such time as would leave full time for the hon. Minister as desired by him.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I agree with the previous speaker that such a Bill like this should not have been brought at the fag end of the session in an atmosphere of hush hush. Sufficient time should have been given to the Members and opportunity should have been provided for them for greater study of this Bill. But anyway, we, the Opposition did not want to stand in the way of this Bill being passed early and so we agreed that this Bill may be brought up in this Session itself.

The hon. Minister was in a lamenting mood when he piloted the Bill. He was very moved about the inadequacy of rural credit facilities. But I ask him why this Government had so long failed to take any steps to see that adequate facilities were provided to rural areas in respect of finance.

You are aware that some time back a directive was issued to the Imperial Bank that it should open nearly four hundred branches in various parts of the country. But, I gather that very little has been done by the Imperial Bank in this matter.

Then, I want to know what the Reserve Bank has done in the matter of providing banking facilities to the masses. We expected that the Reserve Bank being a State institution would take up a greater responsibility in this respect. Unfortunately, we see that the Reserve Bank has not played its role properly. It has failed to give adequate incentive and support for the expansion of banking facilities. The Government have not taken steps to see that this national institution plays its role properly.

I have listed here a few important reasons for the failure of the banking system in India. Firstly, there has been a very low level of banking facilities available. Secondly, there has been concentration of banking in certain areas. Thirdly, there have been huge profits, but due to top-heavy administration, there has been too much of squandering away of those amounts. Fourthly, commercial banks, treasuries, sub-treasuries, co-operatives, Imperial and State-associated banks have not played a significant role in the matter of rural finance. Fifthly, there has not been even financial development of the banks. Then, there has been too much of monopoly in banking. Then, there is failure of banks to mobilise the rural savings for the development programmes. Lastly, there have been too many bank failures in the recent past due to various causes. I do not want to dwell upon all these points, but I will touch upon one or two important things with regard to the low level of banking facilities and the need for greater control and supervision in the matter of the banking policy.

In 1951, there was only one banking office for 86,000 persons in the country. The position has gone down further since then. Comparison with other countries may be odious; but it provides a yardstick to measure our strength or to set up goals for development. The number of banking offices per million of the population is up to 127 in the U.S.A. and 230 in the United Kingdom whereas it is only 11 in India. Apart from this, branch banking is mainly confined to the States of Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, the U.P., the Punjab and Travancore-Cochin. Moreover, there are some banks holding huge resources. The majority of the banks have very little financial resources whereas a few banks are ruling the roost. You will see therefore that the banking system in India is in a very chaotic condition. I expected that the Minister would take all these things into consideration before he launched on a new policy.

This Bill though it is good to a certain extent does not go far enough. It was pointed out by Shri Asoka Mehta in the morning that certain features of the Bill are not sufficiently progressive. He pointed out that the compensation which has been suggested in this Bill is rather very high. I also

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

agree with him and say that the compensation should be scaled down. I have moved an amendment that the face value should be taken into consideration and made the basis for calculation of compensation. Some may say that it is too low. But, I am prepared to agree if some other reasonable basis for calculation is adopted. If a graduated scale is accepted for calculation, I will be very much satisfied.

I am doubtful whether the establishment of the State Bank can be called a truly nationalised institution. The Bill envisages only State participation. A majority of the shares, nearly 55 per cent. of the shares, will be controlled or owned by the Government and 45 per cent. of the shares will be left to the public. A definite portion, a good percentage of the shares will be left in the hands of the private individuals. Although the State has got an absolute control over the policy, I am doubtful whether it will not give opportunities for the individual shareholders to create troubles in the management of the affairs of the Bank. What are the reasons which impelled the Ministry think that a certain number of shares should be left in the hands of the public? Why have they not taken control of all the shares themselves? What were the reasons for not establishing a fully nationalised bank without having any private capital in it? I want the Minister to tell me why this course has been adopted, why this private sector within a public sector?

Lastly, let me point out that the Bill does not provide any assurance to the employees, who are working in the bank. It was made out by so many hon. Members that a certain number of seats should be reserved for the employees in the Board of directors. There are many amendments suggesting this. I want the Minister to consider these matters seriously. We are having for the first time in India a nationalised bank. It should be a model bank and we should start with an assurance to the employees that their interests will not in any way be jeopardised, and at the same time, they must feel they have some voice in the administration and management of this nationalised institution.

This Bill should have come long ago. It should have come with the Reserve Bank Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Fifteen minutes are already over. I have already taken five minutes from the hon. Minister's time. He will kindly conclude now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I shall conlude now.

This Bill should have come in 1948 itself when the Finance Minister made the announcement that he would be nationalising both the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank. But unfortunately, there has been too much delay. Only the Reserve Bank was nationalised. The Imperial Bank was not nationalised till now. So let us not forget that fact, that the Government have failed to bring this measure. This delayed action on the part of Government has led to so many consequences, and has caused innumerable difficulties in the banking world. At least now that they have come with this measure I hope at the time of clause by clause discussion, they would improve this Bill taking into consideration some of the amendments that we have tabled and also some of the opinions expressed by some hon. Members on this side of the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am glad that most of the Members have welcomed this Bill.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: All the Members.

Shri A. C. Guha: No. One Member has rather straightly opposed it. Another has opposed it rather tangentially. I would rather like that opposition, if there is to be, should be straight and frontal rather than tangential.

Then I think I should reply to some of the remarks made about me. You have credited me with some imagination, revolutionary imagination—you said something like that. I think if I had some imagination, say, even 50 years ago, I can claim that that ima-

gination has become a fact now. I imagined of India becoming free; she is free now. If today I imagine that our rural areas will have plenty and health, I except that that imagination will also become true.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon-*cum*-Mavelikkara): It is because of your imagination that India became free?

Shri A. C. Guha: It was not because of my imagination but due to the imagination of millions. I do not claim anything individually.

Then I should first refer to certain facts mentioned yesterday by a lady Member from the opposite side. While she was quoting the number of Indian and foregin banks.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: For foreign banks, she took the grand total!

Shri A. C. Guha: ...everybody, including the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, was surprised. I think the lady Member has made some confusion. The number of banks here are: Indian banks 620, Co-operative banks 285. This gives a grand total of 905 banks. As regards foreign banks, there are 16 scheduled banks and certain non-scheduled banks, which gives a total of 933 banks in all. But this total has been put just after 'foreign banks' which item is just at the bottom. So I think the lady Member has taken this figure to be the number of foreign banks.

I can assure this House that the number of foreign banks is only 16 (scheduled), and at present, there is only one non-scheduled bank—a small bank, I think—functioning in Calcutta with its head office in East Bengal.

Shri Joachim Alva: But those 16 are the top dogs of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall come to that later.

Members have made some points on which they feel the Bill should be improved. I think quite a number of Members spoke about the compensation rate. Though a few have supported the present rate, quite a large number thought that this rate is rather too generous. Yesterday some Members made a comparison between the compensation paid for the abolition of zamindari with the compensation proposed for the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. I think there cannot be any comparison between these two. We have yet a private sector in the industrial economy of the country. If anybody objects to that, that is a general proposition. Discussion on this Bill can hardly be an occasion to debate whether we should have a private sector or not. But it has been the accepted policy of Government to put some target for the private sector; this is the case in the First Five Year Plan, and in the Second Five Year Plan also, we propose to put some target for the private sector in the industrial field. But as for zamindari, we do not want zamindari to continue in any form. We cannot, and we should not, do anything which will discourage the private sector and private industries, but we must do everything which will discourage the recurrence of zamindari in the country. Moreover, the acquisition of zamindari, if we go into the history of it, is not much creditworthy. There may have been some question about the acquisition of money with which industrial concerns also are being put up or the shares of the Imperial Bank were purchased, but still I think there is some qualitative difference between the acquisition of zamindari and the acquisition of money invested in industries. I do not think anybody in this House has any tears to shed for the zamindari. I come from Bengal, a land where zamindaris flourished more than anywhere else. I know how it grew up, how it was encouraged by the British Government to grow up, and how it created havoc in the economy of the country.

Then, by zamindari acquisition, Government have not acquired any asset. If there is any asset, that has been given to the tenants, and the compensation to be paid should also depend on the paying capacity of the tenants, at least to a certain extent. Whereas in the Imperial Bank we are getting some assets—and I think the proper

[Shri A. C. Guha]

valuation of the assets would come near about, if not exceed, the compensation that we are going to pay. The share capital is Rs. 5 crores 62 lakhs and the reserve fund is Rs. 6 crores 35 lakhs which make a total of Rs. 11 crores 97 lakhs. There are also some houses and buildings. The Imperial Bank has got 200 branches all over the country. It has not only got its office buildings, but also residential buildings for its agents and other high officers. The book value of these buildings and houses today is Rs. 1 crore 30 lakhs. But, Dr. Krishnaswami and some other Members has referred to this and said that this value was the depreciated value according to the depreciation calculated in all commercial concerns but the real market value of these buildings and houses would be several times more than this Rs. 1,30,00,000. There had been references also about the secret fund. It is better that I do not make a reference to that but I think some consideration should also be paid on that account.

An Hon. Member: What is its value?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a secret fund and there could not be any valuation. I do not like to discuss that. I think the compensation that we are going to give would not be very much less if it would not exceed the real assets.

It had been mentioned that foreign interest in the Imperial Bank is rather high and they will get the benefit of the proposed compensation. The number of the non-Indian shareholders is 616 and they hold only Rs. 50,85,250 worth of shares, including fully paid and partly paid. Fully paid shares number 7,946 and partly paid number 8,898. The total number of shares is 75,000 fully paid and 1,50,000 partly paid. Out of Rs. 5,62,00,000 share capital only Rs. 50 lakhs worth of share capital is held by foreigners; it is just below ten per cent. Moreover, if we look into the break-up of the holders of these shares according to the number of shares, then also you will find that only about 25 per cent of the shares are held by some big persons and the remaining 75 per cent are more or less small holding or by corporation and trusts. It is not that we are making a special gift to the big business men or rich people. Considerable portion of this compensation will go to the fairly middle class people. There was a suggestion of having a slab system. That may be possible and practicable for zamindari abolition but I do not know whether it would be a practical proposal for any industrial or commercial concern primarily for the reason that I have stated, namely, that still we want the private sector to do some national work in the industrial and commercial field. I do not like to enter into details of this question. I think Members will surely raise this matter again in the clause by clause discussion.

There has been a suggestion that the audit of the State Bank should be done by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. You know that every one of the Auditor-General's reports is placed on the Table of the House and is liable to be debated. It is public property. The House also knows that the State Bank will continue to be the biggest commercial bank of the country, giving credit not only to the other scheduled banks but also to industrial and commercial concerns. I hope the House will realise in these circumstances it is not quite prudent to lay all its reports on the Table. There may be some defects also; I do not claim that there will not be any defects or any deficiencies but still if we accept the function of this Bank as that of biggest commercial bank of the country, we cannot take that risk.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): You cannot evade the Constitutional position.

Shri A. C. Guha: That may be a point for the Supreme Court.

Shri Joachim Alva: At the end of December 1954, the deposits totalled Rs 231·5 crores but in the first week of this month, April, 1955, they are Rs. 220 crores. Have these deposits gone into foreign banks?

Shri A C. Guha: I do not know.

We have already provided that the Central Government may appoint at

any time such auditors as it thinks necessary to examine and report on the accounts of the State Bank. So, the Central Government have kept for themselves sufficient authority and whenever they feel the necessity to appoint special auditors, they will do so; they may also ask the Comptroller and Auditor-General to have a special audit. Generaly, the audit will be done by two auditors duly qualified as such and appointed by the Reserve Bank in consultation with the Central Government. As regards the Reserve Bank also, almost the same provisions are there; it is not done by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The question of local offices was raised. Some Member said that Delhi should have a local office. According to the provisions here, it will be open to the Central Government to set local board or local head office at any place when they feel it necessary. There need not be any particular mention of Delhi. It will be open to the Central Government to set up a local head office in Delhi when such a necessity will arise. Another complaint has been made; that was a complaint from both extremes. One point of view had been that there would be too much Government control and so it would become a department of the Finance Ministry; on the other side, there had been some complaint that it would not be under the proper control of the Government. The second point had not been so pronounced but still some Members mentioned it. But I have to reply to the first point. The Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that either the Reserve Bank or the Central Government or both of them can take the shares of the State Bank but the present Bill provides that the Reserve Bank only will take the shares and the Central Government will not have any shares in that Bank. That is by way of a sort of an assurance that there will not be too much of Government interference in the day to day affairs of the Bank. But at the same time the Central Govrnment will always have the policy controlled by them. Of course, the Reserve Bank will always help the Central Government in these matters, and the Reserve Bank is the expert machinery for the Central Government in matters concerning banks. So, the Reserve Bank would also be there, but still the Central Government cannot divest itself of the responsibility and so it has kept sufficient power to dictate and control the policy matters and also in any emergency to look into the affairs and the workings of the State Bank.

Most of the Members have said that this Bill by itself would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of rural credit. Some Members have accused me of painting a rosy picture. One Member from that side has used the words: "I do not know whether the hon. Minister deliberately tried to deceive us". I can assure this House that the Government or myself do not take this House or the Members of this House to be so simple as to be deceived by some sweet words. The House is quite alert and is quite intelligent. I consider such remarks a reflection on the intelligence of the House.

Shri Bansal: Quite intelligent!

Mr. Chairman: The other aspect is there. How could the Members think that the hon. Minister is capable of deceiving like that.

An Hon. Member: Is it a complaint?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yesterday, I made it plain that this Bill is not by itself going to complete the picture. In fact, this Bill is just the foundation of the rural credit structure. The foundation by itself may not be visible but without the foundation, the structure cannot be built up.

Shri Bansal: It has to be a sound foundation.

Shri A. C. Guha: It will be so. I have already introduced another Bill—the Reserve Bank of India Bill, and I have also said that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will come forward with another Bill and still I would say that these three Bills would complete the picture of the rural credit structure. Most of the things

[Shri A. C. Guha]

will have to be done in the localities in the rural areas through co-operative organisations. This Bill for setting up the State Bank of India is just giving a lead and the State Bank of India is supposed to do the following things for rural credit: In the first place the State Bank will provide remittance and exchange facilities to co-operative banks along with others. The State Bank will help by loans co-operative banks, besides providing usual banking services in the collection of Bills, safe custody of drafts, etc. The State Bank will be the banker for the branches of the Central or apex co-operative banks at the sub-divisional levels. The intention is that the sub-divisional branches of the State Bank and the State Corporation apex or Central Bank is to be located in the same building. The State Bank will be responsive to the needs of the co-operative institutions especially dealing with warehousing, marketing and processing. The State Bank thus represents a link between the sector of commercial banking with those parts of the co-operative structure connected with marketing and processing. By enabling the Central or the State co-operative banks to function with a minimum of cash, the State Bank will be entrusted with the cash work and currency chests. The co-operative banks will be able to effect saving in staff and also ensure security of funds.

The most important thing that this State Bank will do is to help the warehouse and marketing bodies in the States and lower down still. The House has also—and must have—noticed that the dividend that would accrue to the 55 per cent or more of the shares of the State Bank held by the Reserve Bank will not be drawn by the Reserve Bank but will be deposited in a special fund. The rural branches are not expected to be paying propositions. Yesterday I also said that rural banking cannot be paying propositions. So it would be futile to expect a private commercial bank to go into the rural areas. The State Bank also may have to incur some loss. To make up those losses for the rural branches, the dividend that would accrue to the Reserve Bank will be put in a separate fund to meet those losses. 400 branches—that number has been put as the minimum in the clause—are to be had in the first instance. I think "not less than" has been mentioned in the Bill. It is not a question of any paucity of funds that stands in the way of increasing the number of branches. It is a question of organisation and trained personnel. Unless co-operative organisations also develop side by side, I do not think it would be quite profitable to expand the State Banks just at once. You cannot do that without proper trained personnel. I can assure the House that the Government is very serious and earnest about expanding banking facilities in rural areas. That will automatically help agricultural credit and rural credit.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): What is the forecast of the dividend which the hon. Member has in mind? Could it be anywhere near the dividend that the Imperial Bank has been paying? You say it will go to a separate fund.

Shri A. C. Guha: I cannot say that just now. One of the Members mentioned that why there should not be any limit on the dividends to be earned by the private shareholders. At present there is no limit on any industrial or commercial concern as regards dividend. So I do not think it would be proper to put a limit, statutory limit, in this Bill, but it will always be open to the Government through the Central Board, to put a limit to the dividends. If the State Bank earns a profit, then I think the Central Government would not blink at the distribution of very high rate of dividend.

Shri Matthen: Very optimistic.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Since all the losses are to be met out of the fund built up out of dividends earned by the Reserve Bank, it means that the

45 per cent private shareholders will not have to share the losses. Why should not they share something out of their dividend?

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have already said, when this Bank earns good profits, then I do not think the Government will allow all the profits to be distributed to the shareholders. The Government would have comfortable majority in the Central Board and it will be open to the Government, even apart from the majority on the Central Board, to regulate the dividends at any time.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: My question is this. On the one hand you are limiting that so far as the Reserve Bank is concerned it will not earn more than four per cent by way of dividend. So we restrict it. On the other hand, we do not put any limit to the dividend to be earned by the other shareholders. It comes to this: this 4 per cent is also given to make up the loss which would have gone ordinarily to the other side.

Mr. Chairman: The question is too long. The hon. Member has only a short time left. If he wants to reply, he may; otherwise, he need not.

Shri A. C. Guha: Some hon. Members have said something about the Reserve Bank. They have stated that the Reserve Bank has not been doing its due share in the promotion of rural credit. I would not claim that all that was necessary was done by the Reserve Bank. But as I stated yesterday, there was not the question of any paucity of funds from the Reserve Bank. Actually the Reserve Bank placed funds without any limit in the hands of the co-operatives, but it was only the drawing capacity of the co-operative societies that put a limit to the funds that could be drawn from the Reserve Bank.

I should also mention here that it is not just the function of a central bank like the Reserve Bank to go into rural credit. That is not the work which is perhaps done by any other central bank except in Australia. This Committee has observed giving a quotation from a foreign expert:

> "Frequent references have been made to the role of the Reserve Bank in providing leadership and financing for co-operative credit systems. To an observer from abroad, it is one of the most interesting aspects of the current rural credit development in India. The Reserve Bank has been giving new life and potent leadership to the co-operative credit movement in recent years; probably no other central bank in the world is doing as much to help, develop and finance co-operative rural credit institutions."

Shri Matthen: What is that book?

Shri A. C. Guha: This is the Rural Credit Survey Committee's report.

We can always feel impatient about our lack of proper development. I think that is quite good. But we should also appreciate what different institutions have been able to do and under very difficult circumstances too. The co-operatives have not been able to do much so long. I explained that yesterday. It was perhaps not the intention of the foreign Government to develop co-operative organisations. Presumably due to some public pressure or with a view to having some international prestige, they made a start, a sort of a make-believe, they started these co-operative organisations, but really the co-operatives were not developed. Then the post-war and the post-Partition disturbances created further havoc in the co-operative organisations. Since the achievement of Independence, this Government have been trying to reorganise the co-operatives. I think the record of progress during the last three or four years would not be so disappointing.

Some Members have referred to the case of the managing director and the deputy managing director, and have asked why they have not been forthwith appointed. It is not the intention of Government, it cannot be the intention of Government or of the bank

[Shri A. C. Guha]

to dispense with the services of expert officers when we have not enough trained and expert men in this department. At the same time, I do not think the House would approve of the retention of the present service conditions of those officers. So, their services are to be terminated. It may be that the Central Board would think it proper to offer them fresh terms, and if they accept the Central Board may appoint them.

One hon. Member from the other side, namely Shri Sadhan Gupta said that there will be anything up to 16 representatives in the Central Board who may be friendly to the cause of big business. I do not think other Members of this House will accept this mathematics. It is a question of looking at things from a different angle and a different point of view. He thinks this Government to be a guardian angel of big business, and so all the nominees of this Government will be representatives of big business. If that is the attitude of any hon. Member, I do not think any amount of argument would be able to remove that idea.

Shri Matthen: May I know whether the secretaries and treasurers of the regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi will get a place in the Central Board?

Shri A. C. Guha: I should mention two other matters, and they relate to clause 7(3) and clause 48. These two clauses are for the transitional period. Shri Sadhan Gupta has said, that regarding the poor staff the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunal is excluded by clause 7(3). The real position is that their services will be terminated in the Imperial Bank, but their services will be continued, or to be more technically correct, they will be reappointed, in the State Bank. So, technically, there is a termination of their services. We want to get over that technical difficulty.

Shri S. S. More: May I know whether the new appointments will be on the lowest rung?

Shri A. C. Guha: No. He may please read the clauses, and then he will know.

Shri S. S. More: I have tried to read it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They will get the same pay.

Shri A. C. Guha: He has not tried to read it. It has been clearly stated there that their pay and emoluments, excepting in the case of the managing director and the deputy managing director, will be kept as they are. There is no difficulty in the English language there.

This is only for this transitional period. In regard to clause 48 also, the same thing would apply. During this change-over from the Imperial Bank to the State Bank, there may be some technical or legal difficulties. We hope there would not be but still there may be. So to provide for such contingency this clause 48 has been put in in this Bill. It is not a permanent thing. In the proviso to that clause, we have provided:

> "Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of one year from the appointed day.".

If hon. Members had read the clauses of the Bill more carefully, I think this confusion would not have been in their minds.

Shri Matthen: That has not been clearly written there.

Shri A. C. Guha: It has been quite clearly written.

I have now come to the end of my tethers. I should conclude now in a minute or two, and I do not think the House will agree to sit any longer, after six o'clock.

Yesterday, Government were accused of "unholy hurry". It has been our practice to hear accusation of delay. Many a time it has been alleged that many proposals, many schemes, and many plans are kept in the cold storage

of the Government or the Secretariat, for an inordinate time. But this is perhaps the first time that the Government has been accused of really being earnest and trying to push through a Bill in a record time. This report was submitted just 4 or 5 months ago and with the greatest hurry—or to use the phrase "'unholy hurry" or whatever it may be—the Government has tried to draft the Bill and come forward before this House for the approval of this Bill.

6 P.M.

Sir, one more thing and I shall finish. Shri Asoka Mehta has said something about heterogeneous purposes. I do not think psychologically we can claim that any action would come out from a monolithic purpose. Human mind is so made up that many purposes must be in operation at the same time and finding expression in one particular action. So, in this Bill also there may be heterogeneous purposes. Surely, we wanted to arrange rural credit. We wanted the Bank also to function as the biggest commercial bank and as another Member—Shri Joachim Alva—has suggested, the foreign exchange operations also, I do not think, would be outside the purview of the Government, the Reserve Bank and the State Bank.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to constitute a State Bank for India, to transfer to it the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India and to provide for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th April, 1955, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 26th April, 1955.